

## Portfolio

### £22,000 to be won

A total of £22,000 is available to be won in The Times Portfolio competition today - the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily prize of £2,000. Yesterday's daily prize of £2,000 was shared between four winners: Mr Malcolm Deffries of Streatham, London; Mrs Joan Wilson of Deddington, Oxford; Mrs Olive Norris of Witney, Oxford and Mr Norman Mackenzie of York. Portfolio list, page 28; week's price changes back page Information Service.

## US tries to stop aid for Nicaragua

Washington has told EEC governments it would prefer Nicaragua to be excluded from any Community aid package for Central America. It fears that a European economic initiative in the area could undermine its efforts to isolate and weaken the Cuban-backed Managua regime. The development came as EEC and other countries began a meeting on political and economic options in the region. Page 6

## Farmers turn to conservation

The National Farmers' Union moved to appease its critics by calling for a reappraisal of the "expansionist" approach to agriculture, and for a review of the grant system to give greater emphasis to environmental objectives. Page 4

## Property 'shops'

Solicitors are to be allowed to buy and sell property in shops offering a complete house-buying package. Page 3

## Durban upset

Relations between the Durban six and British consular officials could face an unexpected crisis because three are due to appear in court. Page 6

## Powell warning

Mr Enoch Powell said that unless Parliament is "determined to forestall it", inhabitants of Hongkong will make a massive effort to gain permanent entry into Britain. Back page.

## Hit-and-run fine

A hit-and-run driver who dumped a child's body in a field was fined £500. He said he expected to be jailed. Page 3

## Border raid

At least 32 refugees were killed when Afghan aircraft bombed a Pakistani border village, government officials said in Islamabad. It was first thought that as many as 82 people died. Back page

## Auction of note

Rarities, such as a 1941 five shilling note, will be included in an auction in London next Friday of banknotes, bonds and share certificates. Family Money, page 25

## Homes danger

Structural surveys will have to be carried out in about 40,000 flats which were reinforced after the Ronan Point disaster. Page 2

## Boiled alive

Mozambique guerrillas have boiled children alive, cut off old people's heads and raped women, Roman Catholic bishops report. Page 6

## Britain on brink

Great Britain must win the last two matches of its Davis Cup tie to beat Yugoslavia, John Lloyd, beaten in the singles, won his doubles match with Colin Dowdeswell. Rex Bellamy, page 31

## Faldo out

Nick Faldo was beaten 4 and 3 by Severiano Ballesteros in the world matchplay golf championship. In today's semi-finals Ballesteros plays Ben Crenshaw and Greg Norman meets Bernhard Langer. Page 30

## Leader page, 9

Letters: On legal stories, from Prof M. Patterning; Miners, from Prof Lord Kaldor; Arctic graves, from Mr D Fordham. Leading articles: Miners; Farming; Magna Carta. Obituary, page 10. Mr Ellsworth Barker, Shelley Manne.

## From the Americas

Yours wait for the slaughter.

## Pit hopes still alive despite deputies' 82% vote for strike

● Power workers declined to agree to demands for concerted action against power stations, keeping alive hopes that the pit strike could be contained.  
● Although 82 per cent of the pit deputies' union Nacods voted for strike action, they want talks with Acas on the issue.  
● Any strike by Nacods resulting from the vote may be unlawful and the union could be sued by employers seeking damages up to £250,000.

● The Bishop of Durham, who observed the Nacods count, said: "I think the union concerned is out to use what power it has to get this strike ended as soon as possible."  
● Acas is to hold separate talks with the coal board and the miners' union, probably next week, to see if there is a basis for holding joint discussions.  
● A convoy of 20 policemen were trapped in what police called a carefully planned ambush by hundreds of stone-throwing miners' pickets near Rotherham (Page 2).

By Paul Routledge and David Felton

Hopes of containing the seven-month-old pit strike were still alive last night after the power workers declined to agree concerted sympathy action against the power stations, and the pit deputies made clear that although 82 per cent of them voted to approve strike action, they want to sit down and talk with the National Coal Board and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). Acas said yesterday that it was to start new talks with the board and the National Union of Mineworkers to try to establish whether any basis can be found which would hold out prospect of progress if joint talks were later arranged.

No date is fixed for these separate talks, but they will probably be held next week. Yesterday, Acas held private talks with the coal board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, and his officials.

The electricity supply unions were split when two right-wing unions refused to go along with demands by the other seven for declarations that they would organise supportive action for the miners in the power stations. Now leaders of the seven will make renewed efforts to persuade their own members to block fuel supplies to power stations.

The power unions' failure to achieve a common front was widely predicted. Mr John Lyons's Electrical Power Engineers' Association has refused to take any supportive action and the EITFU led by Mr Eric Hammond is to hold a ballot of its power station members.

no early strike, but that the strike vote will be used as a bargaining counter in an effort to shift the coal board from its position.

After yesterday's meeting between Acas officials and Mr McGregor a joint statement said that "Acas now intends to explore the position in more detail with each of the parties separately and in confidence."

Both the NCB and NUM have today indicated their readiness to meet Acas officials when requested to do so.

The note of caution was struck later by the Acas chairman, Mr Pat Lowry, who said: "There would obviously be no purpose in Acas issuing immediate invitations to joint conciliation meetings if the anticipated result were to be yet another breakdown."

"That is why Acas officials are continuing the process of exploring the ground privately and confidentially," added Mr Lowry, who was thought by some to be issuing a warning to the parties to cease making provocative public statements.

In another development yesterday, a High Court judge declared the strike unlawful because NUM members had been denied a ballot.

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party issued a statement arguing that reports yesterday in *The Times* and other newspapers of a new Labour peace plan were misleading. Full statement page 2. Leading article, Letters, page 5.

### Damages up to £250,000

## Ballot form was legally invalid

If Nacods, the colliery deputies' union, goes ahead with its strike, any such action might well be unlawful and injured parties may be able to sue for damages of up to £250,000.

Any strike called by the union will be affected by the Trade Union Act 1984. Although the Act received the Royal Assent in July, it was not until this Wednesday that the section on ballots for industrial action came into force.

That section lays down the requirements to make such ballots valid. Without a valid ballot, any strike or other industrial action, loses its legal immunity.

The ballot must be secret; one of the questions on the paper must call for the answer yes or no to a simple question on whether to take industrial action; and somewhere on the ballot form there has to be a warning that voting for industrial action will breach the contract of employment.

The Nacods ballot carried no such warning, although conforming to the Act in every other respect.

The vote, which began a week ago, ended on Wednesday. But the Act affects every industrial action or strike coming into effect after Wednesday, and therefore covers any strike the union call if talks with the National Coal Board on pay and pit closures break down. For such a strike to be lawful,

it must have been mandated by a ballot deemed proper under the Act.

Last night, the board confirmed that it was aware of the invalidity of the ballot. But has not made any attempt to resort to legal action against the NUM during its seven-month dispute, and there is little reason to suppose that it would take Nacods to court.

It is possible, however, that another employer might seek damages from Nacods if it declared a strike.

Although the union has only one-tenth the NUM's membership, with 16,000 members, it has the power to achieve the total shutdown of the coal industry that has eluded the miners.

A Nacods strike would remove the safety cover required by law in every colliery. The deputies form the first and second lines of management underground, and are responsible for the safety of every person and machine.

The board would have little choice but to close down the collieries, including those that have been working throughout the NUM dispute.

Any employer who lost money or commercial contracts through such a shutdown would be free, under the law, to take the union responsible to court, with each employer able to claim up to £250,000 if successful.



The personal touch: President Reagan steering Mr Gromyko as they leave the Oval Office

## Kinnock popularity lowest for a year

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

On the eve of Labour's annual conference Mr Neil Kinnock appears to be as unpopular with the electorate as he was popular when he became party leader a year ago.

At the same time the Government, according to the latest public opinion survey by MORI, published yesterday by the London evening newspaper, *The Standard*, has taken a six-point lead over Labour in voters' esteem.

This breaks a six-month stalemate which has seen the two parties equally well placed, with the support of roughly 40 per cent of voters each to the Alliance parties' 20 per cent.

The evidence is that the miners' dispute, which has dominated politics for the past six months, has damaged the standing in the voters' eyes of both the Prime Minister and Mr Kinnock, as well as that of the Government. Of the party leaders Mr Kinnock has come off much the worst.

Most voters are now dissatisfied and fewer satisfied with Mr Kinnock's performance as leader of the Opposition than any time since he was elected at the party conference in Brighton last October.

In that month MORI found 33 per cent of voters satisfied with him and 13 per cent dissatisfied, a favourable balance of 20 per cent.

Now the findings are 29 per cent satisfied, 45 per cent dissatisfied, an adverse balance of 16 per cent. This compares with a "deficit" of seven points last month, and a present deficit of 10 points for Mrs Thatcher.

The Government's six-point lead over Labour is the highest since December.

Asked how they would vote in an immediate general election, 42 per cent said Conservative, 36 per cent Labour and 20 per cent Alliance. Three other polls published earlier this month each put the Conservatives only one point ahead of Labour.

In the past, the present party conference season has shown fluctuations in popularity from week to week, and Labour will hope to benefit from attention paid to its Blackpool conference starting on Monday.

## Hospital kitchen closed by salmonella in drains

By Staff Reporters

A possible clue to the source of the outbreaks of salmonella poisoning at the Stanley Royd hospital, Wakefield, was found yesterday when traces of the bacteria were discovered in the drainage system of the hospital kitchens.

The area health authority closed the kitchen and a firm of specialist deep cleaners was sent in.

The deaths of 19 people at the psycho-geriatric hospital have been linked with salmonella and a public inquiry has been ordered into the cause of the month-long outbreak.

The find could mean the drains were source of the disease or merely that infected materials was washed down them.

"It is too early to say just how significant this discovery is,"

## 'Hopeful' Gromyko meets Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, held their long-awaited meeting at the White House yesterday in an attempt to mend fences between the superpowers as a first step towards resuming talks on reducing their arsenals of nuclear weapons.

It was the first time the President, under pressure during the election campaign to reduce tensions with Moscow, had held talks with a top Soviet official since taking office three and a half years ago. Mr Gromyko, who has been Foreign Minister for 27 years, has been a regular visitor to the White House since President Roosevelt's days.

Given the frostiness of the climate between Washington and Moscow since President Reagan took office, together with the harsh criticisms of the US in Mr Gromyko's speech to the UN General Assembly on Thursday, both sides conceded that the process of rapprochement would be long and slow. No dramatic breakthroughs were likely from yesterday's talks.

Mr Reagan was not expected to put any negotiating proposals at this stage, but he has new ideas for exploratory discussions, especially on arms control. Mr Gromyko, who is also his country's First Deputy Prime Minister, is expected to assess these ideas with his Politburo colleagues before the Soviet position becomes clearer.

Mr Reagan wants an early resumption of the nuclear arms control talks which the Russians have boycotted since the end of last year. The President has said the US is also prepared to take up a Soviet proposal to discuss the demilitarization of space.

At the outset of yesterday's meeting the President, who is 73, and the Foreign Minister, aged 75, expressed the hope that their talks would help to reduce tensions between the two superpowers.

"I think everyone must react with hope," Mr Reagan said when asked by reporters if yesterday's meeting meant that Washington and Moscow would be able to make the "new beginning" which he had called for in his conciliatory speech to the General Assembly on Monday.

Mr Gromyko also said he was "hopeful" but said it was too early to reach any conclusions. The two men chatted amiably in front of a log fire before the talks got under way.

Before the talks began US officials had expressed disappointment at the tone of Mr Gromyko's speech on Thursday during which he blamed the United States for virtually all world tensions since 1946 and challenged the Reagan Ad 2.

Continued on back page, col 2

## THE TIMES Inside

**Professor of failure**  
Success story of the college teacher and novelist whose heroes are lame ducks. Page 8

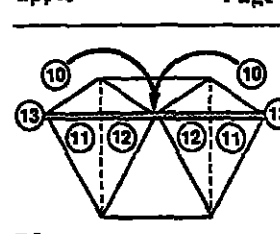


**The politics of eating**  
Gourmet guide to Blackpool, scene of the Labour Party conference. Page 15



**Pilgrim's progress**  
Alan Franks seeks out the easy way to Canterbury. Page 8

**Apple of my eye**  
Roy Strong on the delights of the English apple. Page 8



**Your newspaper flying high**  
Use your copy of The Times to make a kite. Page 11

## Monday

**Passport to disaster**  
How sickness and stress strike at British families posted abroad.

**The Olympic dress rehearsal**  
David Miller at the opening of the stadium in Seoul ready for the 1988 Games.

## Splash out on an auld acquaintance.

STILL BLENDED BY A MACKINLAY, FIVE GENERATIONS LATER.

## Rowland fights to keep seat on Fraser board

From Jonathan Clare, Glasgow

Shareholders in House of Fraser, owner of Harrods and other department stores, yesterday voted at the annual meeting against the reelection of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lorrho, to the board.

However, Lorrho demanded that the issue be put to a poll of all shareholders, the result of which will be known this morning.

The meeting in the Albany Hotel, Glasgow, also voted against four other contentious resolutions put forward by Lorrho, House of Fraser's biggest shareholder, and voted in favour of retaining Professor Roland Smith, House of Fraser's chairman, and Mr Ernest Sharp to the board.

Mr Rowland said after the meeting that despite a large vote against his reelection from the

floor he was confident that he would be returned by the poll. Professor Smith also said he had little doubt that Mr Rowland would be reappointed.

He expected the result of the poll to be the closest yet in the long battle between Lorrho and the rest of the House of Fraser board.

Lorrho has asked its fellow shareholders to vote against the reelection of Professor Smith and Mr Sharp, and to put Mr Terry Robinson and Mr Paul Spicer, both Lorrho directors, on the board. Mr Rowland said he was confident that the two would be elected.

Mr Edward de Camm, Lorrho's deputy chairman, criticized Professor Smith for using the Government to block Lorrho's proposals for the company - which involve the demerger of Harrods - when such decisions



Antagonist: Professor Smith (left) and Mr de Camm

should be left to shareholders and the market.

He said: "Demerger (of Harrods) is not a device by Lorrho for some ulterior end as you suggested, sir, in one circular sent to shareholders."

Professor Smith said later: "It's the smartest con in post-war history. They don't want to demerger Harrods, they want control of House of Fraser." Mr Rowland said: "It's not a great ambition of mine to own

Harrods. I've not been inside it for 10 years."

The number of shares voted was very high and will probably exceed 90 per cent of total shareholdings against the previous record of 87 per cent. More than 130 million shares are estimated to have been voted. But Mr Rowland said that of 30,000 House of Fraser shareholders he would guess that 16,000 had abstained. "Abstention is a sign of no confidence in the board."

Lorrho owns almost 30 per cent of shares in House of Fraser worth almost £150m and is thought to have the support of a further 12 per cent. But two million shares have been disenfranchised.

Asked by a shareholder to justify his re-election because he had attended only four out of 34 board meetings, Mr Rowland replied: "I am not accustomed to attending board meetings

where my contribution is totally ignored." He declined to elaborate.

Mr Rowland's reappointment was seconded by Mr Bruce Wallis, the finance director of two companies of Sir Hugh Fraser, the former chairman of House of Fraser. He attended the meeting but did not vote.

Mr Wallis also seconded the four Lorrho resolutions, including two concerning the future of Harrods.

Mr Rowland said that he had received four or five offers for the Lorrho stake in House of Fraser. They had come from Britain and the Middle East but not from the United States. Professor Smith said there had been approaches to the company about a possible bid.

Professor Smith said the House of Fraser would not put Mr Robinson or Mr Spicer on the executive committee even if they were elected to the board.



# 40,000 flats need to be structurally surveyed after Ronan Point report

By Charles Kaeffer, Architecture Correspondent

Structural surveys will need to be carried out on nearly 600 residential towers throughout Britain which were reinforced after the Ronan Point disaster in 1968. About 40,000 flats are involved.

The surveys will be needed after the discovery of faults in the H2-type joints at Ronan Point, in Newham, east London, which were strengthened in 1969 and 1970 after a public inquiry into the collapse.

New evidence of structural faults at Ronan Point, and at five of Newham's eight other Taylor Woodrow Anglian blocks was presented to the borough council in a report by independent consultants on Thursday.

Yesterday, the council issued a statement which said that the blocks must be reinforced for the second time: "if long-term occupation is to be considered". Further tests are to be carried out and there is a strong possibility that one or more of the towers will be demolished.

The blocks "could fail under certain abnormal loads", such

as another gas explosion, the council said.

Mr Fred Jones, chairman of Newham's housing committee, said yesterday that the council would continue moving out the 580 families who remained in the eight blocks affected. Priority was being given to those deemed vulnerable in an emergency.

The council would also be pressing the Department of the Environment for money towards the cost of the tests it had carried out, and a commitment to future costs, because Newham was paying for work that was a national, not a local issue.

Yesterday a preliminary draft of the report and a summary of the recommendations were released by the council. Tenants in the affected blocks will be told about the latest findings today.

There are at least 5,000 flats in greater London alone built in the TWA-type system, in 36 blocks on 10 estates. They are: Morris Walk, Woolwich; Gascoyne Estate, Hackney; Aintree Estate, Fulham; St Matthew's

Estate, Brixton; Argyle Estate, Putney; Jefferson Estate, Bow; Ocean Estate, Stepney; Barkantine Estate, Poplar; Barley Mow Estate, Poplar; and Ledbury Estate, Southwark.

In the rest of Britain there could be as many as another 3,000 flats, according to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Building Design Partnership and Mr Thomas Ackroyd, a consulting engineer who gave evidence at the public inquiry after the Ronan Point disaster, have been carrying out a detailed survey and tests for the council since last spring.

Mr Sam Webb, an architect called in by Newham Tower Block Tenants Campaign, who predicted that further problems would arise, said last night: "No one believed what we warned the council about 16 years ago at the public inquiry, but the latest report vindicates what we said."

"These blocks are impossible to repair as there is no way to check the quality of the workmanship throughout the buildings."

## 20 police trapped in pickets' ambush

By Peter Desport

Twenty police officers were trapped in an ambush by hundreds of stone-throwing pickets yesterday.

For almost 25 minutes they came under a barrage of bricks, stones, pieces of timber, and chunks of metal machinery hurled through the darkness. Eight officers were injured and two police vans overturned as pickets completed a pincer movement to attack the beleaguered convoy from the front and rear.

An ambulance called to take an injured policeman and a picket to hospital was also stoned.

Supt Peter Lodge, who was in charge of the convoy, described the situation as a carefully planned ambush. "It was very frightening, the worst situation I have ever found myself in. It wasn't picketing. It was just hundreds of men out to injure police officers and damage police vehicles."

"It was entirely unprovoked and the most diabolical incident I have seen during the strike."

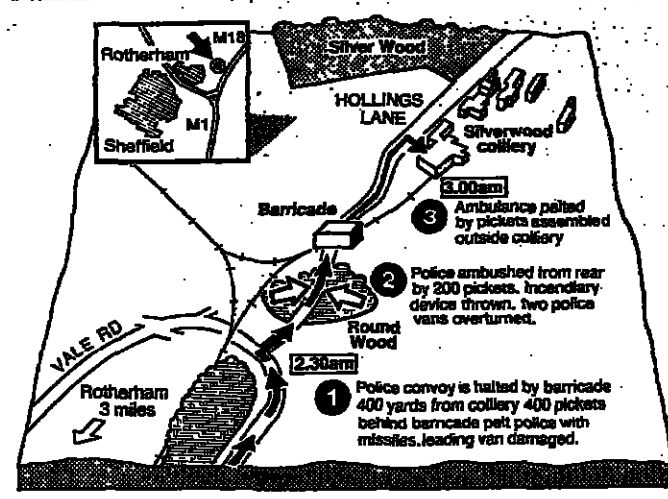
The attack began in darkness shortly before 2.30am as Mr Lodge in a police Range Rover led a convoy of nine dogs along Hollings Lane towards Silverwood colliery, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire, where two men have been defying the strike for several weeks.

Yesterday the men were due to clock on about 3.30am and the police were mustering in case of confrontation with pickets.

As the convoy approached where the road crosses a disused railway line, about 400 yards from the colliery entrance, its headlights picked out a 30-ft high barricade of rubble, concrete posts, and machinery across its path.

Between 300 and 400 pickets then launched a bombardment of stones from behind the barricade, smashing windscreen of the leading police dog van and causing it to stop sharply. The rest of the convoy halted behind it and then 200 more pickets emerged from the woods that fringe the road and attacked from the rear.

The police took their dogs



Silverwood attack: Police officers clearing the barricade (top) and yesterday's ambush and (below right) a battered helmet found at the scene.

from the vans just before two of the vehicles were overturned.

Of the eight officers injured, five needed hospital treatment. A dog handler was also hurt, felled by a piece of wood. As he fell, the police said later, he was kicked about the head and body. His dog broke loose, biting pickets and police officers in the confusion.

"We were cut off," Mr Lodge

said. "In the end I decided there was only one way out and that was to put the dogs into the crowd."

"There were around 700 pickets and 20 of us, but my men were magnificent. They acted very bravely going into the crowd. The dogs were kept on their leads, but inevitably one or two of the crowd would suffer with bites."

"We managed to drive them off, righted the two vehicles, and cleared a way through."

The convoy, many of the vehicles with smashed wind-screens and windows, then limped into the colliery yard.

Because they were so heavily outnumbered, the police, who were without riot shields for protection, were unable to make any arrests.

## Judge refuses to order pit ballot

A High Court judge yesterday refused to order a ballot of the National Union of Mineworkers' 180,000 members on whether to strike.

But because of the absence of a valid area ballot under the union rules, Mr Justice Nicholls said that the strike calls in Yorkshire and Derbyshire were unlawful.

He said that he was unable to grant a mandatory order for the union to hold a national ballot, being sought by two Yorkshire miners, Mr Robert Taylor, aged 33, and Mr Ken Foulstone, aged 45, pending the hearing of the full trial.

But he granted injunctions to the two face workers from Manton colliery preventing the union and its Yorkshire area from describing the strike as official or from trying to dissuade members from going to work or crossing picket lines until there has been a ballot.

He also ordered the union to instruct its area branches to hold elections of officials whose terms of office had expired which were cancelled by the union in July, and to prevent those officials from purporting

to represent members of the union.

By cancelling the elections, Yorkshire miners had been denied the right to elect representatives to put their views when the decision to strike was made, the judge said.

"Where there have been branch ballots and the views of the members have been made known, none has voted unanimously to strike", he added.

Leading article, letters

In another action, Mr Justice Nicholls granted injunctions to three Derbyshire miners who, unlike the two from Yorkshire, have been crossing picket lines. The Derbyshire three are Mr Albert Taylor of Shirebrook pit, Mr John Roberts of Markham, and Mr John Phillips, of Bolsover.

The judge ruled the instruction from the national and area unions to miners in Derbyshire to strike or not to cross picket lines were unlawful.

He also declared that the union was not entitled to discipline non-striking

## 'Dictators' charge by Tebbit

By Our Political Editor

Ordinary trade unionists would watch Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Tony Benn at the Labour Party's annual conference next week to see if they would "stand up for democracy or for violent dictatorship in the unions", Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said yesterday.

Mr Tebbit, speaking at a Conservative Party dinner in Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, said he doubted whether Mr Kinnock would make an end to violence a condition of Labour Party support for the leadership of the NUM, because Mr Benn was to be the spokesman for the national executive at the debate on the coal dispute on Monday.

Labour Party sources said yesterday that Mr Tebbit's speech was founded on the false premise that Mr Scargill was responsible for violence on the picket lines. Mr Kinnock, they said, knew this to be untrue, and the question of his urging Mr Scargill to "call off" violence did not arise.

## Police role defended by Newman

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, hit back last night at critics who accuse police of being partisan during industrial disputes.

The police would, in effect, be taking sides if they did not intervene to prevent some pickets gaining their objective by unlawful force, he said during the James Short Lecture at Strathclyde Police Headquarters.

Those who accuse the police of being partisan are themselves implicitly demanding a partisan course of police action, even if that action would take the form of doing nothing," Sir Kenneth continued.

● British Summer Time, due to end on October 28, should be extended to save coal supplies if the miners' strike continues, Mr James Wallace, Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland said.

● The radical American poetist Gore Vidal has given £1,000 to NUM "for humanitarian reasons," he said yesterday.

## Maze fight staged, Minister claims

"Loyalist" and republican prisoners colluded to stage a fight at the Maze prison near Belfast, on Thursday, Mr Nicholas Scott, Northern Ireland Office junior minister responsible for jails, suggested yesterday.

The fight, in which six inmates and eight prison officers were hurt, took place as Mr Scott and Mr Douglas Haughey, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, were meeting the Rev Ian Paisley and Mr Peter Robinson MP in London. They were discussing the situation at Magilligan jail where 10 loyalist inmates had suspended their hunger strike. The loyalists want to be segregated from republicans.

## Civil service union accepts

Britain's biggest Civil Service union, the Civil and Public Services Association, yesterday accepted a 4.5 per cent pay offer, with 252 branches in favour of acceptance and 28 against. However, only 21,000 out of the 199,000 registered members voted.

The association's national executive also appeared to be in a quandary over the five-month old strike by computer specialists at the Department of Health and Social Services in Newcastle.

A special executive meeting scheduled to take place in London yesterday to consider progress of the strike was postponed.

## Tree-planting grant attacked

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Nature Conservancy Council said yesterday that it greatly regretted a decision by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, to give grants for the planting of 570,000 trees on the north shore of Loch Laggan.

It said that the site was of international importance for wildlife, including the golden eagle.

The application by Fountain Forestry, for grants to damage a site of special scientific interest, or for compensation, threw serious doubt on the willingness of the forestry industry to support the Wildlife and Countryside Act, the council said.

The company had applied to afforest about 1,100 hectares.

## Demonstrator to pay £700

Mr John Galord, who was charged with 30 supporters as he tossed a dustbin through a shop window in Oxford Street during the "Stop the City" demonstration was ordered to pay the £700 bill by magistrates at Marlborough Street Court yesterday and fined £25.

Nine demonstrators arrested before they could enter the City boundaries appeared before Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with threatening behaviour, criminal damage and assaulting police. The protesters, from London, Bristol, Preston and Scotland, were arrested near Trafalgar Square. All were remanded on bail for a month.

## £1½m of salmon beats for sale

A trust has been set up to raise funds to buy four fishing boats on the river Conon, near Inverness, from the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. The boats are being offered for sale by Knight, Frank & Rutley for more than £1,500,000. Mr J D B Calder, chairman of the sub-committee of the trust responsible for fundraising, described it as possibly the largest sale of salmon fishing in Scotland this century.

## Missing baby pair remanded

Mr Patrick Tibby, aged 24, and his wife Henna Coy Smith, aged 23, were remanded in custody for one week by magistrates at Reading, Berkshire, yesterday while police continued their investigations into the disappearance of the couple's nine-month-old baby. Both are accused of failing to register the birth of a child and of an offence under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia 60c; Belgium 80c; Canada 60c; Denmark 60c; France 60c; Germany 60c; Greece 60c; Hong Kong 60c; India 60c; Italy 60c; Japan 60c; Korea 60c; Malaysia 60c; Mexico 60c; New Zealand 60c; Norway 60c; Pakistan 60c; Portugal 60c; Singapore 60c; South Africa 60c; Spain 60c; Sweden 60c; Switzerland 60c; Taiwan 60c; Thailand 60c; USA 60c; Yugoslavia 60c.

## No deal until disruption stops, print unions told

By Glen Allan

Leaders of national newspaper printing workers pressing for a 12 per cent pay rise were warned by employers yesterday that there can be no deal while industrial action continues to disrupt production.

Lord Marsh, chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association (NPA), told union leaders about the rejection at a meeting yesterday during which he emphasized that employers would not negotiate under duress.

A statement by the NPA said that Lord Marsh had drawn attention to the present disputes at *The Standard* and the *Financial Times*.

He said that the employers were of the opinion that the

industrial relations disputes procedures agreement was not being honoured, in spite of the fact that the last wage award had specifically related to those procedures.

The employers, therefore, would not make any offer on the unions' claim until normal working had been resumed at *The Standard* and the *Financial Times*.

The meeting then adjourned. Relations between the NPA and Fleet Street unions have not been improved by a threat by employers to sue four lay officials of the National Graphical Association for their alleged part in organizing a two-day strike last November.

More people than ever before were sentenced to immediate custody last year - more than 78,000, in spite of concern about prison over-crowding.

The average length of sentence of immediate imprisonment did not fall for 1983 as a whole, but was much shorter than in 1979. More have come before the courts for indictable offences.

In 1983, the proportionate use of immediate custody for people under 21 on indictable offences - about 16 per cent - was the highest of the period 1979-83.

Criminal Statistics England and Wales 1983. (Stationery Office, £12.30).

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## Kinnock denies new initiatives

In a statement issued from his office yesterday, Mr Neil Kinnock MP, the Leader of the Opposition, said:

On Thursday, September 27 I met a large group of industrial correspondents from the newspapers and broadcasting media. In reports today, some of the newspapers have seriously misrepresented my comments. I am, therefore, making the following statement in order to provide an accurate record of what I said at the meeting.

I did not give, or seek to give, the impression that there are recent "new" initiatives from the Labour Party. We will continue to do everything possible to encourage the achievement of a satisfactory settlement between the NUM and the NCB. My Opposition spokesman on energy, Stan Orme, remains in close contact with both the NUM and the NCB, and this will continue.

The National Union of Mineworkers, throughout this dispute, has remained willing to negotiate a satisfactory settlement with the board. Their attitude contrasts with that of the board. Meanwhile the peace process has been made more difficult by the Prime Minister and the way in which he has for political reasons encouraged "surrender" slogans, lurid talk of "the enemy within" and bomb over-

simplifications of the "rights" of management.

Withdrawal of the board's pit closure list is a precondition of a settlement. Neither I nor my colleagues are prepared to endorse on the basis of exhaustion of workable reserves. Those negotiations have obviously taken place when pits were "exhausting" and alternatives, such as new investment in workable reserves could be put, and not after the point of exhaustion of reserves had been reached.

That remains the practical course and it is one which the NUM would still be pursuing had the NUM been pursuing the arbitrary insistence on multiple closures which the coal board has made. Indeed, agreement had been reached before March of this year on the closure of up to a dozen "exhausting" pits over the next two years, among them two Nottinghamshire

pits with one million tonnes of annual coal production.

The Times referred to "new proposals... to take the closure list away from national level and switch it to local level". That, too, was the situation before the strike, under the long-standing procedure whereby individual closure proposals were made locally, subject to technical inspection by qualified engineers engaged by the union and were then, if necessary, referred by the union to national appeal undertaken by the National Coal Board.

As the union has made plain, such local and joint determination makes far more sense than the imposition of "hit lists" from the board, and it was the insistence upon wholesale multiple closure which destroyed confidence in the procedure and provoked the strike. The miners cannot "compromise" on their demand for the withdrawal by the coal board of the programme to reduce the size of the industry by 20,000 men and 20 pits in 12 months. For them to do so would be to accept that the board could impose closure lists without any reference to, or negotiation about, the actual resources of mineable coal. No effective trade union could accept such conditions, for managerial prerogative would then be limitless.

The overriding fact is that the arithmetic on which the board based its original proposals has now become completely irrelevant. The basis for the board's plan to close 20 pits and reduce the workforce by 20,000 men was their argument that coal output needed to be reduced by four million tonnes a year.

In the seven months of this dispute, the board has already lost 54 million tonnes of coal production. The dispute has already cost the country nearly £2,000m. There can be no rational reason for the board and the Government to continue with their strategy at such cost to the nation.

Finally, the Labour Party statement on the coal mining industry published in *The Times* today is a draft statement which was substantially amended at the National Executive Committee meeting on Wednesday. The final statement was published on Wednesday evening. There can be no excuse for *The Times* printing an early draft when it and every other newspaper had a copy of that amended final statement and when journalists were fully aware of the fact that the amendments had been made in order to ensure that Labour's statement deliberately concentrated on the industrial issues relating to the dispute and the future of coal.

## Pressure for more efficient Labour organization

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Pressure for urgent reform of the Labour Party's much-criticized organizational structure will be renewed when the annual conference opens in Blackpool next week, and will have the next blessing of the leader, Mr Neil Kinnock.

The Labour reforming group, the Labour Coordinating Committee, is to make a public protest at the failure of the party's National Executive

Committee to take more than minimal action to correct the weaknesses widely blamed a year ago for contributing to the crashing election defeat.

The Coordinating committee's organizing secretary, Mr Paul Convery, said yesterday that there was deep dissatisfaction among constituency parties and trade unions at the way the NEC had abdicated its responsibility for the overhaul of Labour's organization for which last year's conference voted.

"If a snap election was called now, Labour's campaign could be just as organizationally chaotic as in 1983", he said.

Two composite resolutions at last year's conference, proposed by both left-wing and right-wing unions, called for a review of the working of Labour's national headquarters and for proposals to increase its efficiency.

The coordinating committee acknowledges the creation of the Campaigns Strategy Com-

mittee, which in the past 12 months has become the most important committee of the party.

But it says that the NEC has been slothful and complacent, and that little has been done to improve the use of resources, in spite of growing financial strains, or to create forward planning mechanisms.

● A stronger commitment by the Labour Party to an incomes policy before the next general election was demanded last

night by Mr Roy Hattersley, the party's deputy leader.

He admitted that Labour's existing policy was far from firm enough.

"I certainly want to see an extension of our incomes policy commitment over the next three years. But the question is whether the trade unions want to cooperate with us in bringing that about", he said.

Mr Hattersley, was speaking on the Channel 4 programme, *A Week in Politics*,



## Solicitors' shops will offer complete house-buying service

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors in England and Wales are to be allowed to buy and sell property and set up "shops" offering a complete house-buying service under one roof, the Law Society announced yesterday.

The decision by the society's council, which is expected to take effect on December 1, will intensify the war between lawyers, estate agents, and building societies in expectation of the end of the solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing.

Miss Nicola Watkins, the society's spokesman, said: "This is a very exciting development, giving the profession greater scope. The public will also welcome the fact that they can get a package deal for house purchases."

The society will draw up revised practice rules and guidance for solicitors, several thousand of whom have expressed an interest in property selling.

The move, a predictable tit-for-tat by the profession as it sees others moving into conveyancing, will mean cheaper legal

fees and cheaper estate agency fees.

Mr Paul Bennett, one of the founders of the National Association of Solicitors' Property Centres, which set up last April, said: "We are delighted with the news."

"This could mean the end of the house-buying chain. We will provide what we call one-stop conveyancing, all transactions under one roof. House-buying will be quicker and cheaper."

About 1,156 firms, one sixth of the profession, have joined his group, expressing an interest in setting up property centres.

"We have had colossal support", Mr Bennett said. "Solicitors want to simplify, expedite, and cheapen the conveyancing process. But we also want to keep conveyancing to ourselves and we think the best way to do this is to have a good product and market it well."

He envisaged that a complete house-buying service could bring fees down by as much as a quarter. "Prices vary throughout the country," he said, "but here in Middlesbrough, which is

a very cheap part of the country, we envisage asking a combined fee for the sale and legal work of 1½ per cent of the price of the house."

That compared with the present average of 1½ per cent charged by estate agents in his area and ¾ per cent charged by local solicitors.

Solicitors will not be allowed to enter into partnership with estate agents. They could, as in Scotland, do estate agency work.

It is expected that solicitors in an area will combine to buy premises and offer all property services to their clients there. They will also organize removals, insurance, damp-proofing, and every other aspect of house-buying.

The council's decision, combined with the relaxation that came into force on Monday, of rules enabling solicitors to advertise, paves the way for a new era for the profession. Mr Bennett said: "We will be able to advertise locally as a group, and hopefully on the basis that we are the biggest and best estate agency in the town."

## Gun siege boys held off 300 police

Two boys who held 300 policemen at bay in a six and a half hour siege at a gunshop were ordered to be detained for three years yesterday.

The High Court in Edinburgh was told that the three boys fired air rifles, shotguns and 22 rifles in all directions during the siege, at a gun shop in Paisley, near Glasgow.

A boy aged 16 was sent to a young offenders' institution for three years and a boy aged 15 was ordered to be detained for the same period in an institution designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The third boy, aged 14, will be sentenced next Wednesday after a social inquiry report is obtained.

The boys admitted 24 charges in connection with the Paisley incident and another break-in at a shop in Barrhead.

Solicitors said the incidents

## Two face £2m VAT charges

Two men charged in connection with a £2m value-added tax fraud involving wine and spirits were remanded yesterday until November 23 on bail totalling £400,000.

Madhusudan Patel and his son, Suketu, both company directors of Shrewsbury Lane, Woodwich, south London, are charged with being concerned in the evasion of VAT. They were ordered by the Tower Bridge magistrate to surrender their passports.

David Evans, an estate agent of Chiswick High Road, was also remanded, accused of fraudulently evading about £500,000 in VAT. Osman Tary, a company director of Hazelton Road, Brockley, was charged in connection with the evasion of £200,000 in VAT.

Both men were bailed until November 23 on sureties totalling £50,000. They were ordered to surrender their passports.

They were charged with being concerned in the evasion of VAT. They were ordered by the Tower Bridge magistrate to surrender their passports.

## Tourists' payments are safe

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Aircraft are being chartered to bring back from Greece and Portugal 1,500 holidaymakers sent by the Sheffield-based company, Ventura Holidays, which has ceased trading.

There should be little or no delay in returning on days originally booked, the Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday.

Another 1,500 holidaymakers due to go on Ventura packages, many of them within the next few days, will eventually get back any money they have paid. A bond put up by the company is expected to cover

most of the claims and the balance will be met by the Air Travel Reserve Fund.

Staff of Ventura, which also has offices in London and Manchester, returned to work yesterday to deal with any problems.

Mr Frank Marshall, who started Ventura in the mid-1970s, said: "They were under no obligation to turn up but they have. We are compiling details of booked holidays for the CAA which should speed up any payments."

Mr Marshall called in liquidators when the business ran into difficulties. Few debts to suppliers such as airlines and hotel operators are outstanding, he said. But at this time of year, when a package tour company has no cash coming in from advance bookings, it has to find money to make initial payments to suppliers for the next season.

## BR faces new bus onslaught

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

British Rail faces tougher competition on inter-city routes next month when the state-owned National Express will increase sharply services by its "Rapid" motorway coaches on several routes served by the railways.

For the first time, Rapides, with its hostesses and videos, will serve 100 towns and cities each day, compared with 200 by British Rail's inter-city trains.

About twenty-five destinations are being added to the Rapide network, including Aberdeen and Dundee to Wales and the West Country; Durham and Darlington to London; Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury to London; and South Wales to Heathrow Airport, London.

Rapide services, introduced after deregulation of inter-city bus routes under the Transport Act, 1980, was the spearhead of a huge growth in main route coach services.

## Inquest opens

An inquest was opened and adjourned at Preston, Lancashire, yesterday into the death of Mrs Jean Adamson, wife of the former Coronation Street actor Peter Adamson, who died in hospital at Wigan last Wednesday. Mrs Adamson, aged 52, had suffered from arthritis since she was 16.

## Hiker assaulted

A male hiker, aged 20, was sexually attacked by a man who gave him a lift in Oxfordshire on Thursday. The motorist abandoned him in a lay-by near Thame. He was shocked but unhurt.

## Hippies arrested

More than 60 hippies were arrested yesterday after hundreds of police raided a commune near Hay-on-Wye, Powys.

## New terminal

A £1.6m terminal, replacing a block of war-time huts, was officially opened at Hurn airport, near Bournemouth, Dorset, yesterday.

## 'GCHQ secrets wanted'

Two men claiming to represent an Irish terrorist group demanded details from a former Army intelligence officer about personnel at GCHQ, the government communications centre at Cheltenham, a court was told yesterday.

Former Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Seward, who was court-martialled and dismissed the Service in 1981 for theft and forgery, said one of the men threatened that if he refused, his son might not come home from boarding school for half-term.

Anderson, aged 43, and Carroll, aged 39, deny conspir-

ing with George O'Hara, aged 41, and William O'Hara, aged 29, to demand money with menaces from Mr Seward, and Mr Mark Salisbury.

Mr Seward told the court he had visited GCHQ during his army career and had dealings with the centre over nine years. But he had told the two men their demand was "utterly ridiculous".

Mr Seward said that O'Hara wanted "a family tree" of the Cheltenham organization and names of officers serving in Northern Ireland.

The trial was adjourned

## Health food for chain store

Health food-buying is no longer restricted to a few fanatics. Experts say the trend has increased rapidly over the past five years, and reached its peak this year.

The grocery shelves of British Home Stores will be transformed from next week. British Home Stores will stock lentils, kidney beans, stone-ground wholemeal flour, decaffeinated coffee, raw brown sugars, spring water, sugar-free biscuits, dried fruits and mussels.

The accent will be on low fat, salt, and sugar content. Products, such as biscuits will be free of colour or preservatives. The new range will be labelled "natural foods", and simply packaged. But a spokesman emphasized that there would still be cases of asparagus, bean, and salmon.

Ms Daphne Swann, managing director of Cranks Health

Foods, pioneers of the pure and organic, said that health food was part of the mainstream diet. "We are not cranks any more."

Public concern is believed to have been aroused by reports published this year, which described the British diet as being excessively high in fat, salt and sugar, and low in fibre.

This year two million Britons have turned totally, or partially vegetarian. One of the biggest booms is in the "fast health foods", such as fast burger mixes.

Sainsbury, the supermarket chain, said that in the past five years sales of stone ground wholemeal bread and malted wheat cobs made at their bakery, had risen 60 per cent.

The store has introduced a large range of 30 per cent fat-free margarine, no sugar, and low-fat yoghurt and cottage

cheese, and skimmed milk. Two years ago they introduced their own Scottish, and Shropshire spring water, which is selling well.

Holland and Barrett, the health food chain, recorded a 50 per cent increase in its sales of vegetarian foods. Ms Jill Slann, buying and development manager, said vegetarian cheese, and burger mixes were most popular.

Ms Slann said: "We welcome people like BHIS going into healthy foods, because this will help to increase people's awareness and expand the entire market. Now that health food has become more available, it is not as expensive."

But Ms Slann questioned whether big chain stores would be able to stock ultra-pure preservative-free products, because they would frequently have to be on shelves for a longish period.



Britain's fourth test-tube triplets, Robert Matthew, Jennifer Ann and Elizabeth Rush, made their first public appearance yesterday, accompanied by their parents Mr and Mrs Terry Watts.

Each weighed more than 5lbs and they and their mother are doing well, although the babies are still under observation in the special care unit at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton.

Mrs Watts, aged 27, of Rowden Farm,

Monksilver, Somerset, learned she would be unable to have children by natural conception after she had her second pregnancy terminated 18 months ago. She was later treated at Cromwell Hospital in London.

Mr Watts, aged 29, a farmer, said: "We are ecstatic. These agony aunts who say you shouldn't have children other than by natural conception should see what joy the triplets have brought."

Mrs Watts, aged 27, of Rowden Farm,

## Hit-and-run driver who dumped child's body is fined £500

A driver who dumped the dead body of a two-year-old Gypsy girl in a field after a car crash late at night was yesterday banned from driving for three years and fined £500.

Allan Lock, aged 34, of Waller Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, admitted eight motoring offences. He was ordered to pay £100 in prosecution costs. He could have faced fines totalling £8,000 and been sent to prison for six months.

Lock said later that he was surprised at the leniency shown to him by magistrates at Beaconsfield.

"Quite honestly, I expected to go to prison from the court. I did not think I would be going back home. The magistrates seemed very sympathetic to me and I think the fines were quite low. I expected them to be a bit more."

Mrs Agnes Brown, the mother of the dead child, said after the two-hour court hearing that she intended to sue Lock. She said: "He should have been charged with killing the baby and gone to prison."

The magistrates were far too lenient with him. I intend to take a civil action against Mr Lock to get compensation for my personal injuries."

Lock, who is married with a son aged eight, admitted failing to stop after the accident last June, failing to report it, driving with no insurance, with no test certificate, with no vehicle excise licence, the theft of an

excise licence and the fraudulent use of the excise licence.

Mr John Wilcox, for the prosecution, told the court that the accident happened on the A353 near Beaconsfield last June 23. Mrs Brown and her husband were walking along the road, only yards from the caravan site where they lived.

Mr Brown was walking back towards the site and his wife was yards away from him carrying their daughter, Mary, in her arms when Lock came across them, swerved to avoid Mr Brown and crashed into Mrs Brown and the child.

The child was thrown into the car through the windscreen and died instantly. Her mother was left critically injured on the road.

The magistrates heard how Lock then drove along the A355 to Seer Green where he dumped the baby's body in a field. He said he was crying as he did it.

Lock, casually dressed and sitting impassively in the dock, was not asked to give evidence by his solicitor, Mr Robert Aram.

Mr Aram said his client had acted in "blind terror and panic". The " enormity of the situation was altogether too much for him when he discovered the body of the child by the front seat of his car after the accident."

"He has suffered punishment and will continue to. I have vile letters, too vile to be read in court, which have been written to him since this accident," Mr Aram said.

## Widow is stabbed

A woman aged 78 was attacked at knifepoint in bed yesterday just hours after her husband's funeral.

As Mrs Mabel Frost lay recovering after her husband's cremation, a youth broke into her home in Grisedale Gardens, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

She awoke to find the youth standing over her. In a struggle one of her hands was cut

After he fled empty-handed, Mrs Frost went for help to neighbours. She was taken to hospital in Gateshead, where her condition was said to be satisfactory.

One of her two daughters, Mrs Margaret Salmon, of Popplewell Gardens, Gateshead, said: "The person who did this has no morals and is the scum of the earth."

## Customs 'fail to halt heroin'

A union report claims that customs officers may be seizing only 10 per cent of the heroin entering Britain. And the figure applies mainly to Heathrow Airport, which is recognised as the main channel for smuggling heroin into Britain.

Customs officers at Heathrow seized approximately 150kg of Heroin during 1983, with a

street value of anything up to £215m.

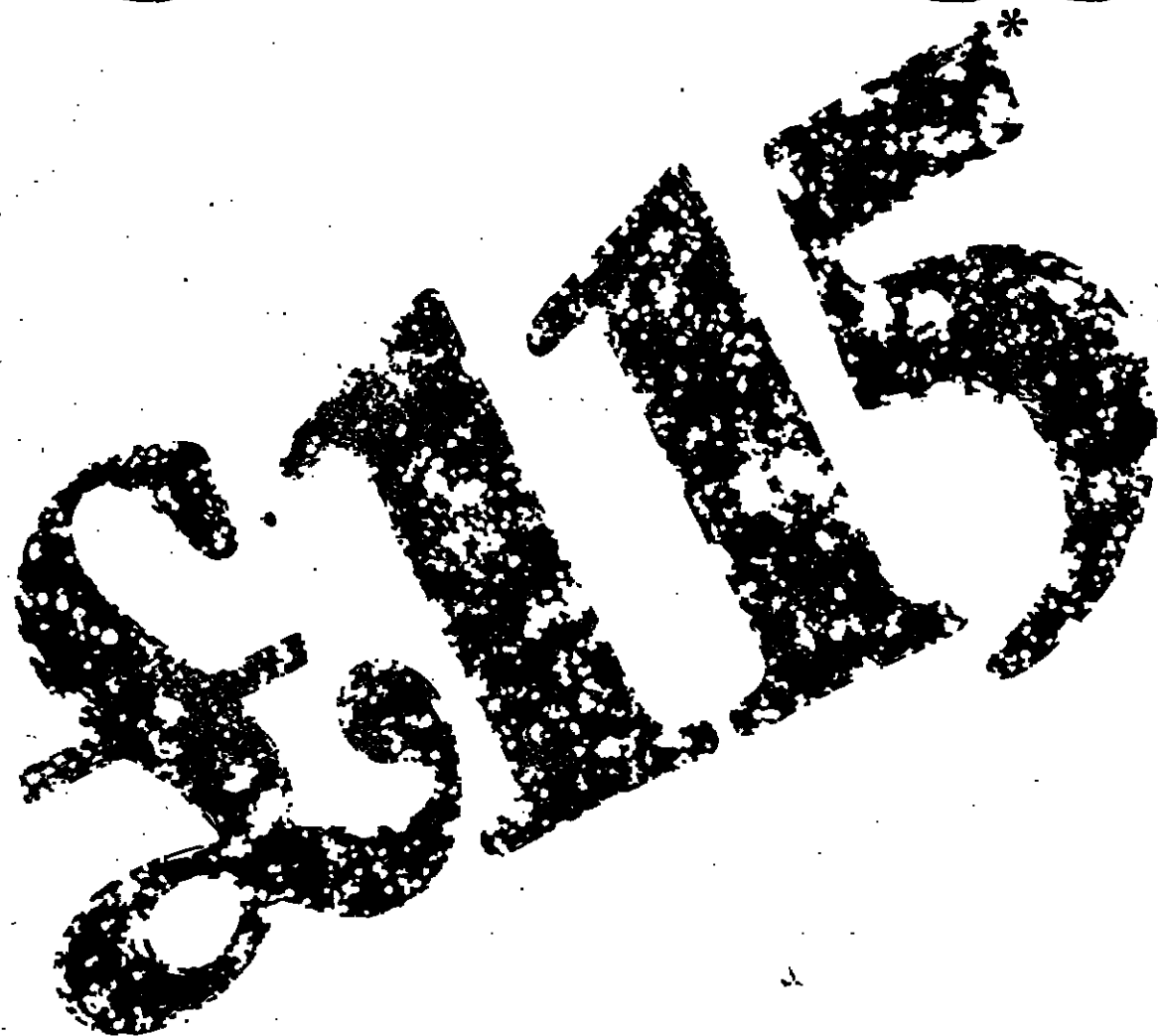
If the figures of the Society of Civil and Public Servants are accurate that means more than £100m of heroin was smuggled through Heathrow undetected.

In March, 1984, the society submitted detailed evidence to the Government demonstrating the effects of low and deteriorat-

ing levels of customs controls in Britain which, they say, has allowed an increase in smuggling particularly of hard drugs.

The union has released its report to support a long-standing claim for the recruitment of more customs staff. The union is asking for 150 extra staff at Heathrow, and 500 throughout Britain.

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# Farmers call for better conservation and end to expansion grants

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Reappraisal of the expansionist approach to agriculture which has broadly prevailed since the Second World War was called for in a statement published yesterday by the National Farmers' Union.

Changes were needed to reduce surpluses and control spending under the EEC common agricultural policy and to allow public concern about the impact on the countryside, it said.

Because production increases were no longer a priority, government investment should be directed towards environmentally sensitive works which promote efficiency without expanding production.

"The scope of the grant system should be widened to bring in more waste disposal, energy conservation, animal welfare and environmentally constructive schemes," the document said.

The NFU supports official animal welfare codes, and is prepared to accept EEC legislation, provided it is enforced uniformly.

Although it praised farming's achievements and economic contribution, the document's tone is conciliatory and very far from the strident denunciations of its critics that have regularly emanated from the union's headquarters.

"Conditions must be sought in which agriculture, as one of Britain's largest industries, can

continue to play a central part in our national economy and contribute to the quality of life in the countryside. Farmers and growers must seek to operate in harmony with sensible environmental and ecological objectives."

The statement defended post-war farm support systems which, it said, had benefited the whole nation. Directly and indirectly agriculture contributed massively to employment and the trade balance, and the Government should continue to be concerned with its success and efficiency because of the economic advantages.

But the industry, with the Government, must face the problems of rural areas and public demand for high standards of conservation.

The United Kingdom cannot follow purely national policies. The Government must operate within the EEC, and any restraints must be applied equally.

A farm has to be run foremost as a business, but the union accepted the importance of responsible public access to the countryside, and that agricultural and countryside policies should encourage farms to take proper account of environmental needs.

Competitive food production in a high-cost economy required efficient systems. On occasions that had resulted in farming inconsistent with maintaining a

diverse and attractive countryside.

"But this problem should not be overstated. The British countryside remains very attractive and in general retains the characteristics which centuries of good husbandry have given it."

The document emphasized the serious economic and social pressures afflicting grass and uplands which represented a great source of amenity and recreational opportunities, as well as being the reservoir for breeding stock. Integrated policies must be developed to cover the whole complex of farming, rural development and environmental needs.

For social, economic and environmental reasons, the family farm should remain the basic unit, it said. But while it accepted that some steps should be taken to meet the ever-growing concentration of land ownership, the NFU does not believe it practical to prevent the free transfer of land by law.

It does not consider that paying farmers to take land out of production, as in the United States, would be appropriate because costs would be disproportionate to benefits.

Instead, farmers should seek to supplement incomes from other sources, such as woodlands and provision of recreational facilities.

Leading article, page 9

## Anti-Front students need not be named

Students who took part in demonstrations earlier this year to stop a National Front member attending the North London Polytechnic have been saved from having their lecturers identify them.

A High Court judge in London today ruled that 14 lecturers at the polytechnic need not comply with a court order that they identify students photographed at the demonstrations in May. After the demonstrations the National Front man, Patrick Harrington, a philosophy student, was given police escorts to attend the college.

Mr Justice Kennedy said it was in the interests of college harmony that the lecturers should not be made to comply with the identification order. The aim of the order had been to identify students who were in breach of an earlier court order banning demonstrations.

But the judge said that if there was any further trouble of a similar nature at the college the order might be resurrected and other lecturers might also be asked to help with identification.

The lecturers had opposed the identification order, claiming that it would involve breach of confidentiality, could damage their relationship with the students, that identification might involve giving information they had gained other than in the course of their college duties, and that they were scared that there would be National Front retaliation against those they identified.

The judge said that he did not accept the lecturers' arguments; nevertheless, he was prepared to discharge the order after taking into account the time that had passed since the demonstrations.

He added that if there was any further non-compliance with the order that students should not prevent Mr Harrington attending college, the 14 lecturers involved in this case and others "may well be called on to help in the process of identifying wrongdoers."

The lecturers were awarded their costs against Mr Harrington, but that order will not be enforced unless Mr Harrington, who was legally aided, comes into money.

The judge refused leave for Mr Harrington to appeal saying: "This case has gone on long enough."



Royal bouquet: A policeman helps a four-year-old girl to present a bouquet to the Queen before the Royal train leaves Cornwall, Ontario. It happened during a day which, for the Queen, was packed with Canadian history. She and the Duke of Edinburgh visited five small Ontario towns on Thursday which were founded two centuries ago by the United Empire Loyalists who fled to Canada rather than

fight against Britain during the War of Independence. The Queen and Duke, who started their two-week tour of Canada on Monday, were given an enthusiastic welcome in the towns along the St Lawrence river. They watched a military pageant and saw Mohawk Indians perform a traditional dance of welcome. After a day relaxing on the Royal yacht Britannia yesterday they go to Toronto today.

## Hanoi calls for secret talks on Cambodia

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Mr Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's Foreign Minister, called for private diplomacy to solve the problem of Cambodia, when he arrived here yesterday. He condemned "negotiations through newspapers and radio broadcasts" and urged all parties concerned to settle down to secret discussions and to stop negotiating in public.

He was determined not to say anything - six years' public negotiations through the media had been a waste of time, he said.

In the past Mr Thach had always been ready to answer correspondents' questions and has often been criticized for saying only what his listeners wanted to hear.

His abrupt change of style has prompted speculation about a possible shift of policy by Vietnam in its negotiations over Cambodia - it follows other signs that Vietnam may be ready to be more compromising.

On this unofficial visit to Bangkok his only meeting of an official nature is with a Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Bhaichai Rattakul, an old friend. On Monday he flies to Tokyo for discussions with Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, before going to New York for the General Assembly of the United Nations.

His Japanese visit will be the first by a Vietnamese Foreign Minister since Vietnam entered Cambodia. The question of Japanese aid, suspended because of the invasion, will be discussed.

## 'Hire jobless for social work'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Ministers are to be asked to enable unemployment benefit to be paid to social services departments to create jobs and improve services for the old, the mentally ill and handicapped.

The Association of Directors of Social Services meeting in Buxton yesterday agreed to draw up such a scheme to put to Government. The idea is to reduce unemployment and help to implement the Government's policy of care in the community by providing more home helps and care assistants in homes and day centres. It is proposed that an individual could agree to work for a social services department or other agency. The department would receive his unemployment or supplementary benefit and then

pay him the full rate for the job - the difference being funded by the local authority.

The proposal was put to the directors, who are increasingly concerned about the effects of high unemployment and the growing pressures on social services. By Mr David Townsend, director of social services for Haringey North London and Mr Tom White, director for Coventry, who said male unemployment in parts of their areas was 30 per cent.

The association said it believed both local authority and health services could be considerably improved at a marginal extra cost because many of the jobs were low paid. If all authorities adopted such a scheme the effect on unemployment could be significant.

Mr White said that the average age of people admitted to old people's homes was 83 or 84 and they were much frailer and more dependent than younger people admitted a decade ago.

"We are only able to maintain the same staffing levels as 10 years ago and there is a desperate need for more staff to care for these people."

"There are services that are desperately needed and a scheme like this would also help deal with the depression and other problems of unemployment by giving people a useful job to do."

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## Curbs on water use are eased

The number of people in England and Wales banned from using hosepipes will drop by at least two fifths next week.

Yorkshire Water will lift most of the restrictions affecting 2,500,000 customers at midnight on Monday; only parts of Harrogate will remain affected. Severn Trent will decide on Monday whether to lift hosepipe bans affecting 6,750,000 people.

Bristol Waterworks Company will also lift its hosepipe ban affecting one million people on Monday and Thames Water has already lifted bans.

North West Water however, is unlikely to lift restrictions yet. South West Water is appealing for water economy; and rationing in South-east Wales still remains a possibility.

## Looser green belt sought by Jenkin

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday called on local authorities not to draw green belt boundaries around towns so tightly that there could be no room for development.

He said in Birmingham "it is important that the green belt should be sacrosanct", but some land of great amenity value which has been preserved in the past could be used for development.



Pictures of innocence: 'Let's be nice' and 'Tickle your funny bone' - originals of Mabel Lucie Attwell postcards on sale at an exhibition of her work at Chris Beetles gallery, St James's, London, from Thursday.

## Coroner's right to impose fine upheld

Mr Ron Smith yesterday failed in a High Court appeal challenging the right of a coroner to fine him for contempt during the inquest on his daughter, Helen, who was found dead after an illegal drinks party in Saudi Arabia.

An application by Mr Smith, of Esholt Avenue, Guiseley, Leeds, for an order quashing a decision of Mr Phillip Gill, the West Yorkshire Coroner, to

impose the £50 fine in November, 1982, was dismissed by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in London.

The coroner had ruled that an outburst of shouting by Mr Smith constituted a "contempt in the face of the court".

Lord Justice Stephen Brown, sitting with Mr Justice Kennedy, said today that Mr Smith had been relentless in his pursuit of the truth of the

circumstances surrounding his daughter's death and there had been an emotional atmosphere at the inquest.

The judge said there was overwhelming judicial and academic opinion that a coroner's court was a court of record and that a coroner had the power to punish in cases of "contempt in the face of the court".

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## Malta dock workers attack Curia

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

The Archbishop's Curia in Malta was attacked yesterday by government supporters, who caused considerable damage, especially in the chapel.

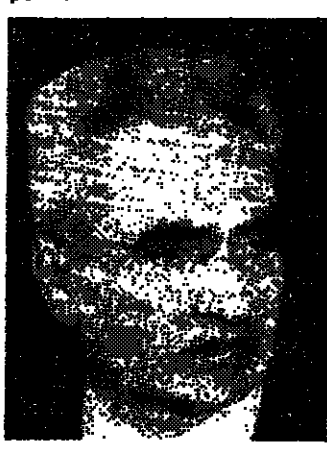
The Curia houses the Roman Catholic Church's central administration and the offices of the Archbishop, Mgr Joseph Mercieca. Those who caused the damage are reported to have been a group of dockyard workers on their way from a pro-government demonstration in Valletta.

Earlier, dockyard workers also descended on the courts of justice and damaged an office after forcing in a door.

Judges, magistrates, lawyers, court officials and members of the public left by back doors. The workers were participating in a demonstration in support of government efforts to force the church to offer free education.

The demonstration included the senior Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, who is due to succeed Mr Dom Mintoff as Prime Minister in the next few days.

In both the attack on the Curia and on the law courts, no police intervention was reported.



Dr Mifsud Bonnici: Was present at demonstration.

## Cardinal sets Rome guessing

Speech praises late Pope

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The question exercising Rome is whether Cardinal Casaroli, the Pope's Secretary of State and senior advisor, has really pulled off the diplomatic coup of the year by criticizing his master while brilliantly covering himself against any serious allegation of disloyalty.

The cause of questioning is the speech the Cardinal made on Wednesday in Brescia Cathedral at a ceremony for unveiling a statue of the late Pope Paul VI. He said that Paul VI would remain in history as the Pope who reopened contacts with the communist world, that Paul VI's name would be "written in letters of gold in the 2,000-year history of the Church" and that, as years passed, his personality was seen to grow in importance.

The theme of his 20-page official speech was dialogue, not only with the East. "Man is made for dialogue. The man who does not answer, is like a plant denied nourishment from the soil." The Cardinal mentioned the present Pope only once. As a trained diplomat in

the Vatican's highest tradition and Pope Paul VI's faithful negotiator with east European governments, he can hardly have missed the point that under the present pope Vatican relations with the East are worse than at any time during the modern papacy.

Close advisers of the Pope and Cardinal Casaroli say the Cardinal did not intend even implied criticism of the Pope. They say the press is too eager to stress differences especially on eastern policy between the Pope and the Cardinal who only intended to speak from his heart about a former master with whom he had been particularly close.

The Communist newspaper *L'Unita* was the first to take up the theme of public divergence in the highest Vatican echelons. If not against the Pope himself, Cardinal Casaroli's speech was directed against the more conservative forces... in the Vatican opposed to relations with the communist world, it states. Yesterday Turin's *La Stampa* noted that a different

line from that of the Pope "appears to emerge from the Brescia commemoration".

Naturally there is no point in the speech which directly sounds critical and a first rift scandal would ensue if there were. The cautious Cardinal Casaroli, moreover, is no Mark Antony, able to raise Rome simply by his oratory over the body of a dead Caesar. He chooses his words, it has been said (and he accepts the definition), like a bird choosing the appropriate seed. That makes it all the more mysterious that he should have laid himself open to so dramatic an interpretation of his apparently sober words.

The fact that he is widely regarded as having a different approach to modern problems than that of the Pope would presumably have increased his caution. In order to show, however, that the Pope is undismayed, the Vatican gave assurances that the whole speech would be printed in the semi-official *L'Osservatore Romano*.

## Double beds banned to frustrate love hotels

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japanese "love hotels" are a boom to courting couples but a bane to authorities trying to keep their cities respectable.

Unable to frustrate the hotel owners by any other means, the city of Abiko just outside Tokyo has decreed that love hotels in "respectable" areas may no longer offer double beds.

How the ordinance will be enforced is unclear, but there will presumably be no shortage of city officials willing to keep an eye open for any Hanky-panky.

A city official assured hotel customers, who rent rooms by the hour, that they will not be trying to get rid of these extraordinary edifices entirely.

They simply had to "protect the people's environment".

Love hotels grew out of the need for young couples to have somewhere private to meet, since most Japanese homes offer no seclusion.

They take on exotic shapes and sizes: one on the outskirts of Tokyo is in the shape of an ocean liner, another like a castle, and one of the newest resembles the space shuttle.

Individual hotels develop a reputation for their own special decor and all manner of attractions. Some are so discreet that the customers may visit the hotel, pay the bill and leave without ever having to meet anyone face to face. But none, so far, has offered single beds as a gimmick.

## Acid rain signs death warrant for stained glass

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Deterioration of medieval stained glass in Europe through air pollution has now been accelerated to a degree where its total loss can be expected within a few decades, if rapid remedial action is not taken.

This is according to reports before the executive body of the convention on long-range transboundary Air Pollution, meeting at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

"Disastrous in many cases" is how the reports describe effects of acid deposits on objects in Europe. Some, such as windows of Augsburg Cathedral, are more than 10 centuries old.

Glass of the eighth to seventeenth centuries is in particular danger because of its production process, using high levels of potassium dioxide and calcium oxide. Sulphur dioxide or sulphuric acid, has an etching effect on it. The surface corrodes and the resulting salts quicken the process of decomposition, letting the paint layer peel off, until the glass itself is reduced to minute particles.

## Drive by Kenya to avert water crisis

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Kenya has launched drastic measures to limit water consumption in the wake of the worst drought for at least 100 years.

With no significant rain-

fall since Christmas, Mr Moses Mudavadi, the Minister for Local Government, said Nairobi's water supply would run out by March or April next year without urgent action.

The amount of water pumped from the main reservoir has been cut by a third, and all consumers, including tourist hotels, are being asked to cut consumption to the minimum.

## Nkomo's motives queried as police deny eviction

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe's police commissioner, Mr Wiridzayi Nguvuru, yesterday dismissed reports that Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zanu leader, had been evicted from a Matabeleland farm he claims to own.

Mr Nkomo said he had been told to quit the farm, Makwe, in the troubled Kezi area, about 60 miles south of Bulawayo. "This is my home," he said.

Makwe was owned by one of several companies outlawed in February 1982 after military equipment had been found on properties in Matabeleland. They had been bought by companies set up by Mr Nkomo and other party officials. The ranches formerly owned by white farmers, were seized although no arms were found on Makwe. A liquidator has since been trying to sell it.

Mr Nguvuru said yesterday:

"I know he (Mr Nkomo) does not live there at all." The commissioner contacted the Zanu leader here on Monday after learning from police that Mr Nkomo had not removed all the furniture.

The two discussed the issue, and on Thursday, Mr Nkomo complied. Furniture lorries were at Makwe yesterday.

Journalists, ordered off the farm by police on Thursday were sceptical about Mr Nkomo's motives for saying he had been evicted. They were not told by him that the farm was in a protected area and that they would have to report to police.

Mr Nkomo, however, did report before he turned up at Makwe. Notebooks and film were confiscated for "scrutiny", and the journalists were back in Bulawayo on the afternoon of the same day.

## Monthly Income Deposit Account

With effect from 29th October 1984 interest on Midland MIDAS Accounts will be increased by 1/2% to 9 3/4% per annum.



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Regina v Brent Health Authority, Ex parte Francis and Another  
Before Mr Justice Forbes  
[Judgment delivered September 24]  
Where statute obliged a local authority or other body exercising public functions to hold its meetings in public, the body nevertheless had a common law power to exclude the public if it was clear that members of the public intended so to disrupt the meeting as to prevent the transaction of any business.  
Mr Justice Forbes so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by Eileen Doris Francis and the Community Rights Project Ltd for leave to apply for judicial review of the decision of the chairman of Brent Health Authority to exclude members of the public from attending a meeting on December 5, 1983 in view of the likelihood that members of the public would disrupt the meeting and in refusing an order of Certiorari to quash the decision and all the resolutions passed at the meeting.  
Mr Richard Drabble for the applicants; Mr James Goudie, QC and Mr Adrian Lynch for the health authority.  
MR JUSTICE FORBES said that

the chairman of the Brent Health Authority made a decision to exclude members of the public from a meeting on December 5, 1983, in which it was intended to pass resolutions implementing the spending cuts imposed by the Government. The decision was taken because three previous meetings of the authority in September, October and November had been disrupted and broken up by members of the public and it was anticipated that the December meeting would be similarly disrupted to prevent the authority passing the resolutions.

Accordingly, at the meeting on December 5 only the press and one member of the community health council were admitted.  
His Lordship said that meetings of a local health authority were meetings which section 1(1) of the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960 provided should be open to the public.

Section 1(2) provided an exception for cases in which publicity would be prejudicial to the public interest by reason of the confidential nature of the business to be transacted or for other special reasons, but it was accepted that the present case was not of a confidential nature.

Section 1(8) stated that section 1(1) was without prejudice to any power conferred to suppress or prevent disorderly conduct or other misbehaviour at a meeting. Section 1(8) did not create a power, it preserved one. If it existed it had to be looked for elsewhere.

Exclusion did not only have the meaning of excluding people already at a meeting, but also its primary meaning of preventing people coming at all. Therefore what it was necessary to find was a common law power to prevent the public attending when disorder was apprehended.

Mr Goudie submitted that such a power could be found in *Doyne v Falconer* (1866) LR 1 PC 328, 340-1, in which Sir James Colville discussed the principle of the common law which was embodied in the maxim *Quando lex aliquid concedit, concedere videtur et illud sine qua res esse non potest*. In the present context that amounted to saying that where Parliament had entrusted a statutory duty to a statutory body it had to be assumed that that body had power to do that which had been entrusted to it. So that if meetings being open to the public meant that business could not be carried out, a power had to exist to exclude persons who came

to disrupt such business.

When Parliament passed the Act of 1960 it assumed that if members of the public were admitted they would behave themselves. The purpose for which they were admitted was to enable them to inform themselves of what was going on, not to participate. Since 1960 the habit had become too prevalent of members of the public getting their supporters to shout down arguments which they did not wish to hear. His Lordship came to the conclusion that there was such a general or common law power to exclude the public in extreme circumstances of this kind.

Had his Lordship not come to that conclusion he would in any event not have granted the applicant relief. The applicant did not complain of the merits of the resolutions but only that she had been cheated of an opportunity to hear them passed. So if the court had been faced with an invitation to quash the resolutions, the balance of convenience would have been wholly on the side of the health authority so that the court's discretion would have been exercised so that no relief would have been granted.

Solicitors: Hallmark, Carter and Atkinson; Capstick, Hamer & Co.



## Howe's time of contrasts

## Hongkong success and Argentine accusations mark diplomatic week

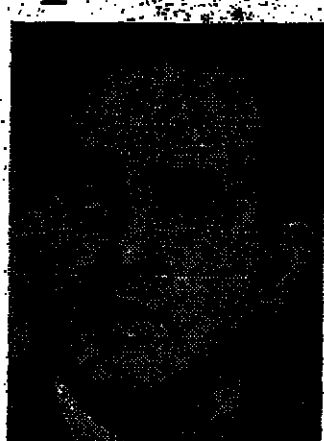
From Zoriana Pysariwsky  
New York

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, arrived in San Jose, Costa Rica, yesterday to take part in an EEC initiative for Central America intended to give political and economic support for reconciliation in the region.

For Sir Geoffrey it was the culmination of a week of diplomatic activity in New York, marking the start of the UN General Assembly. It was a week of contrasts which highlighted the success of British diplomacy as in the case of Hongkong and at the same time brought home the formidable obstacles that make an Anglo-Argentine rapprochement elusive.

Argentina accused Britain of unexpected rigidity in the abortive Berne talks. Sir Geoffrey continued to insist that sovereignty was not open for negotiation, while President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina claimed that a British commitment to deal with the issue was indispensable for normal relations between the two Governments. Although there was a change in style this year from previous Argentine statements on the Falklands which were characterized by harsh rhetoric, the substance remained the same.

On the question of Gibraltar, there appeared to be little change in Spain's position despite the possibility that the dispute with Britain could become an impediment to Spain's full partnership in the



At prayer: Chinese Muslims bow during prayers at the grand mosque of Xining. Once suppressed, Islam is now permitted - and regulated - in Qinghai province and elsewhere.

European Community. Señor Fernando Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, reiterated his Government's commitment to regain the territory through negotiation and a continuing dialogue with Britain.

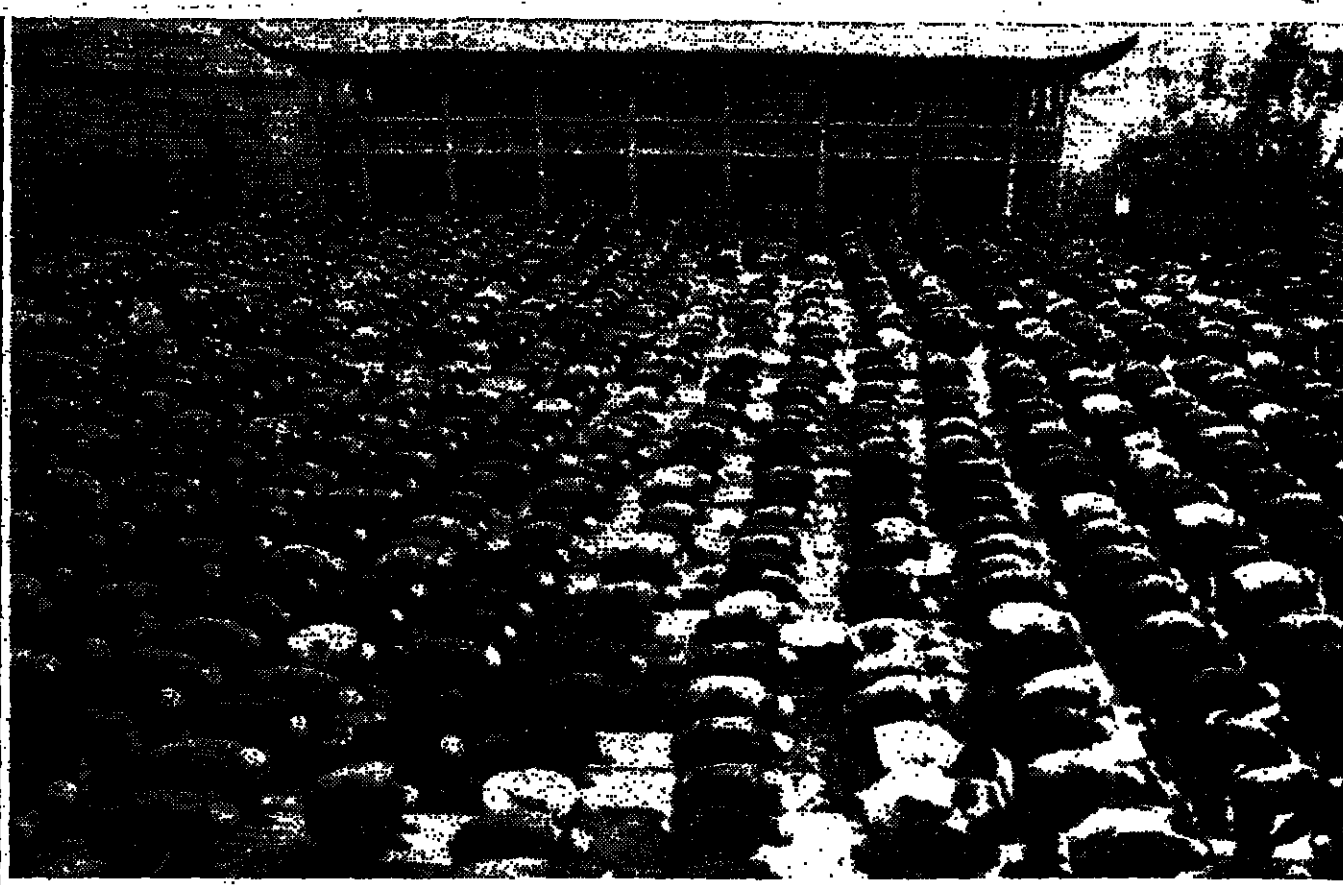
East-West relations and the Middle East dominated the Foreign Secretary's 16 bilateral meetings. He spoke to reporters after his luncheon with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. Sir Geoffrey compared Mr Gromyko's hard-line rhetoric in the General Assembly with President Reagan's conciliatory approach. It was indicative, he said, of the difficulties a superpower faces in changing course, referring to the intransigent posture that Moscow has held since the arms control talks in Geneva broke down last year.

"We must take every sensible opportunity of convincing the Russians, and not just Gromyko, that we want peace," he said. Sir Geoffrey predicted that an improvement in East-West relations would be a slow painstaking process, a view that contrasted sharply with some expectations in Washington that progress could be rapid.

The same approach was taken in his address before the General Assembly where a deliberate pace in resolving international conflicts and the attractiveness of quiet, patient diplomacy was exhorted. This ranged from such disputes as the Middle East, where observers feel the positions are so polarized that the problems can only be contained to issues such as Cyprus and Namibia.

The Hongkong draft agreement, buoyed an otherwise despairing General Assembly. Both the British and Chinese Governments were congratulated for their tenacity and imagination, and the draft was labelled one of the greater successes in modern diplomacy that gave hope for other seemingly intractable problems.

The conclusions drawn from Sir Geoffrey's bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of Israel, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and the United States and Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, was that Middle East diplomacy had entered a reflective period and would have to wait for the outcome of the American elections and for the Israeli Government to settle into a comfortable pattern.



At prayer: Chinese Muslims bow during prayers at the grand mosque of Xining. Once suppressed, Islam is now permitted - and regulated - in Qinghai province and elsewhere.

## Young fashionable class emerges in Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Fancy school clothing displaying the labels of Europe's leading fashion designers, is the latest craze among 1,850,000 Greek schoolchildren who returned to class this week for the new school year.

But when the prices of school articles suddenly soared without visible cause, the Ministry of Commerce had to intervene. A ministerial order set limits of between 30 and 50 per cent on profit margins for items rang-

## China's national parade has Brazilian novelty

From David Bonavia, Peking

Brazilian-designed troop carriers are the biggest novelty expected at Monday's parade of Chinese armed forces to mark national day, according to informed sources here.

The sources predict that tanks, aircraft and artillery which will rumble past on Tiananmen Square will be mainly copies or developments of obsolete Soviet equipment.

Although one big interconti-

## Civil guards killed by Basque booby-trap

From Our Own Correspondent  
Madrid

Three Spanish paramilitary civil guards were killed early yesterday and five others injured, when they were victims of a booby trap near Vitoria in the Basque region. The explosion appeared to be a reply by ETA, the Basque separatist organization, only 24 hours after three ETA members, extradited by France to face murder charges, had been handed over in Madrid.

Senior José Barriomereu and Señor Narcis Serra, the Interior and Defence Ministers, went to the Basque region to attend the funeral. The deaths occurred despite a maximum alert because of the extraditions.

The victims included a sergeant trained in bomb disposal work and several other civil guards belonging to a special anti-terrorist unit.

A survivor later explained that one man in a platoon of about 30 had stumbled in the dark on a tripwire activating the explosive device. Police had received an anonymous telephone call, saying a bomb was due to go off on a railway line, but the tripwire had been set on an approach road.

The blockade by lorry drivers at the Franco-Spanish frontier continued yesterday as West German and Italian drivers protested that they had not been included in a settlement for French drivers.

Madrid has admitted that funds to compensate French drivers, who were victims earlier this year, had never been allocated, but promised to speed procedures and give drivers police protection on roads throughout the region.

## Strauss sows seeds of dissent in Bonn

From Michael Blyden, Bonn

A bitter argument between Herr Ignaz Kiechle, the Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the chairman of his Bavarian-based Christian Social Union (CSU) party, has shown Chancellor Kohl's Government the political risks of trying to enforce the European Community's unpopular regulations to limit agricultural surpluses.

In a clear attempt to allay the suspicions of the politically powerful small farmers in Bavaria, Herr Strauss made a surprise attack on Bonn's farm policies earlier this week and said Herr Kiechle was Chancellor Kohl's choice as minister and not that of the CSU. This provoked a sharp reply from Herr Kiechle, who said he was deeply hurt but would not resign as Herr Strauss was not qualified to make such remarks.

The dispute forced Herr Kohl to express specific confidence in Herr Kiechle, who was then persuaded to withdraw his criticism of his political boss. But the hapless minister has now been forced to consider extra aid for farmers on top of the government help introduced earlier this year which is seen in Brussels as a clear breach of Community regulations.

Farming is an emotive issue in most of West Germany, particularly Bavaria, and Herr Strauss has been worried by the revolt of his bedrock supporters against the curbs on milk

production which are said to threaten the livelihoods of up to 30,000 inefficient family-run farms.

Herr Kiechle does not have the experience or authority of his formidable predecessor, Herr Josef Ert, whose legendary battles in Brussels on behalf of German farmers were partly responsible for the huge Community spending on agriculture.

The minister has therefore been made a convenient scapegoat in Bonn for the unpopular limitations on output and was the target of demonstrations in the spring by angry farmers who emptied wheelbarrows of dung in the street.

The Kohl Government is considered to have made a big mistake by offering farmers compensation in the summer, as this open defiance of the common agricultural policy was exploited by the French and other Community members to persuade West Germany to contribute more to settle the Community's budget crisis. However, the domestic pressures were such that even the Social Democratic opposition's attacks on the disregard for Community rules were muted.

Spokesmen for Bavaria's farmers have reluctantly admitted this week that something had to be done to cut milk production in Europe, but they blamed Herr Kiechle for moving too swiftly and ignoring the social consequences.

## Sub walkout

Darwin (Reuters) - Hundreds of Australian dockers went on strike yesterday when the US nuclear-powered submarine Aspro arrived on a goodwill visit. The walkout stopped loading of all ships in the port and union spokesmen said it would last until the submarine, and its supply vessel Proteus, left in a week's time.

## Woman rules

Willemstad, Curacao (Reuters) - A new centre-right coalition Government has taken office in the Netherlands Antilles, led by the islands' first woman Prime Minister, Mrs Maria Liberia, aged 43.

## Back to Earth

Moscow (Reuters) - Three Soviet cosmonauts, who have been in space for a record 234 days, will return to Earth in the Soyuz 7 orbital capsule today.

But the sources said that despite French Army capabilities to monitor Libyan Army communications and send observation planes over the region, no information has been received indicating the start of a Libyan withdrawal three days after France began

## Marcos forces suspected after bodies dumped

Manila (Reuters) - Opposition leaders said yesterday that they suspected security forces had killed 11 people whose unidentified bodies were found dumped in Manila after anti-Government protests but police said some of the dead were criminals killed in gang warfare.

Street battles had erupted on Thursday between police and demonstrators marching towards a bridge near President Marcos's palace.

Mr Agapino Aquino, brother of the murdered Opposition leader Mr Benigno Aquino, said police had fired live bullets in the crowd.

Mr Joe Castro, a Coalition for the Realization of Democracy (CORD) leader, accused police of "unprecedented brutality". He said 55 demonstrators were wounded, 12 of them by bullets, and at least 10 people were missing.

## Habrè troops prepared to retake key oases

Najmeh (AFP/Reuters) - Chad government forces are prepared to recapture the main opposition-held oases of Faya-Largeau and Fada in the north of the country as soon as the Libyan troops leave the area under the recent Franco-Libyan pull-out agreement, sources here said yesterday.

But the sources said that despite French Army capabilities to monitor Libyan Army communications and send observation planes over the region, no information has been received indicating the start of a Libyan withdrawal three days after France began

## FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE INVESTING IN PENNY SHARES!

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In 1983, every single one of the top ten best-performing shares had been a penny share on January 1st. (Source: The Observer and Datastream.) Interestingly enough, this level of performance had also occurred in 1982 when 8 out of the 10 outstanding performers of the year were or had been penny shares at some stage during the previous three years. In fact, all of the 1983 winners were up around 500% or more and 6 of them had been recommended in *The Penny Share Guide*, including the phenomenal Bellair Cosmetics which we had recommended on two occasions, at 14p, and at 24p in December 1982. But the real point of the penny share performance is its logic, and it would seem its sheer consistency.

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No one can deny that a man usually works harder to build and maintain a business of his own than he does building up someone else's business. This fundamental fact of human nature contributes to the faster growth of many smaller companies. And, of course, the interests of an owner-manager are very much in tune with those of the company's shareholders. He wants to see the company grow. He wants to see the share price double or triple, because it will have a meaningful impact on his personal fortune.

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On the second weekend of every month, you receive a full list of new recommendations; news of other penny shares here and overseas; an alert about which shares are 'on the move'... and why. We can't promise to make you rich overnight. No one can, and naturally not all penny shares will perform like Polly Peck - in fact, penny shares are no place for your emergency savings. But we do all we can to help you make money in this little explored but exciting backwater of the stockmarket by giving you the facts and keeping you well informed.

## MIGHTY OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW

Taking every company in the U.K. stockmarket capitalised at under £50 million on the 1st January 1983, these were the top ten outstanding performers in the country over 1983. (Source: The Observer and Datastream.)

1. Bellair recommended PSG 24p, recent high 213p	+ 5,525%
2. Dollands	
3. Meggitt recommended PSG 14p, recent high 51p	+ 264%
4. Harold Ingram	
5. Top Estates	
6. Pavillon Leisure recommended PSG 40p, recent high 20p (in May, price was 73p)	- 50%
7. Tace recommended PSG 32p, recent high 215p	+ 571%
8. Kraft recommended PSG 22p, recent high 20p	+ 80%
9. Anglo African	
10. Belgrave Holdings recommended PSG 22p, recent high 128p	+ 472%

\*allowing for Rights Issue (prices current, August 1984)

All 10 had been "penny" shares on 1 January 1983

As you can see, every single one of the top ten were or had been penny shares on January 1st, and 6 of them had been recommended in *The Penny Share Guide*. They didn't all go up immediately, but Penny Share Guide subscribers were in a position to take advantage of the rise when it did come. One thing is certain though, this was not an exceptional year, for 1983's performance was markedly similar. Nevertheless, not all penny shares perform quite like this... and they're certainly no place for your emergency savings... but it does serve to illustrate a point - the potential profitability of the right 'penny' share. However, the real point of this penny shares performance is both its logic, and it would seem, its sheer consistency.

R.S. To be strictly fair, 1984 has not seen that sort of quite phenomenal performance, but opportunities have still been there. Arthur Henriques for example, a sleepy but cash-rich ladies-clothing company was 23p earlier this year but is 83p today - quadrupling in a few short months, because the controlling stake changed hands and in stepped a new entrepreneur, Mr Max Lewinsohn of Dominion International fame. Henriques incidentally, had just been recommended in the PSG in July 1983 at 19p no less, on the grounds that it was indeed a cash-rich potential "shell".



# Washington presses for Managua's exclusion from Community aid deal

From Christopher Thomas, San José, Costa Rica

The United States has privately told governments of the European Community that it would prefer Nicaragua to be excluded from any EEC aid package to Central America. It is clearly alarmed that a European economic initiative in the region could undermine its determination to isolate and weaken the Cuban-backed Managua government.

Senior US diplomats say they detect disagreement among some European countries over whether the EEC should develop a blanket aid programme for the five countries concerned - Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala - or, as Washington would prefer, give aid selective.

Foreign ministers of the EEC together with observers from Portugal, Spain, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Mexico began a two-day conference in San José yesterday with foreign ministers of the five central American countries on political and economic options in the region.

The final joint communiqué today will paper over any disagreements and will almost certainly provide an accord for greater European involvement with Central America. But the question of Nicaragua is a possible obstacle to the longer-term development of an unfettered EEC-Central American relationship.

From the American point of view that would not be an undesirable development. A

close Central America-Europe relationship might, the Americans fear, dilute their powerful political influence in the region. US diplomats, aware that the EEC does not envisage any substantial economic intervention in Central America, said that if European money did reach Nicaragua, it was not necessarily something that "we would view with utmost gravity".

One US source said he thought the advantages of greater European involvement in the region would outweigh the disadvantages. But he made it clear that European governments had been informally told of America's strong feelings about its policy towards Nicaragua.

After today the job of developing an EEC-Central America relationship will move into the hands of officials. In perhaps a year or 18 months, the foreign ministers will meet again, probably in Europe, to ratify any multilateral agreements on economic exchanges.

President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, who initiated the conference during a five-week tour of Europe in the summer, has laid down principal targets for early agreement: the export of non-traditional goods to Europe, agricultural aid, technical cooperation, foreign investment in Central America, and reinforcement of programmes to integrate the economies of the isthmus.

"We want the conference to reach a short-term agreement using existing mechanisms in the region. The possibility of multilateral spending must not exclude bilateral aid", he told reporters yesterday.

"Europe is coming to reinforce our own (regional peace) talks and we are not asking them to involve themselves in the confrontation. Their presence is a positive and constructive influence."

Clearly, one of the most sensitive problems to be tackled after today is whether the EEC can act in unison with a programme of assistance to Central America, or whether it will prove impossible to overcome individual national misgivings.

There is also the question of whether modern Europe has the necessary mechanisms to move into an area in which there has been little economic involvement. Several Western diplomats gathered in Costa Rica believe that the network of bilateral contacts that now exists, principally through the International Socialist movement, may in the end prove to be the most productive course in developing a new relationship between the EEC and Washington's impoverished southern neighbours.

● GENEVA: Nicaragua has invited several countries and international organizations to send observers to the elections being held on November 4 (Reuters reports).

## Children 'boiled alive by rebels'

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

South Africa held delicate parallel talks yesterday in Pretoria with a Mozambique Government delegation and representatives of Renamo, also known as the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the guerrilla movement fighting the Maputo Government.

The discussions, after similar talks last month, took place against a background of mounting concern in Mozambique over the MNR's increased activity, seen as a serious threat to the Nkomati Accord signed by Mozambique and South Africa on March 16.

In signing the accord, President Samora Machel exposed himself to the scorn and ridicule of other black leaders in the belief that only South Africa could curb the MNR. The guerrillas' disruption of road and rail links and agriculture has had a devastating effect on an economy already hit by drought and mismanagement.

General Jacinto Veloso, Mozambique's Minister for Economics in the presidency, was quoted by the Mozambique News Agency before leaving Maputo for Pretoria as saying: "Six months after the Nkomati Accord there have still been no practical results. The violence continues (and) seriously endangers the accord."

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said his talks with General Veloso's delegation concerned "security and economic cooperation", but gave no further details.

He also refused to comment on the substance of his discussions with the MNR. There appears to have been no direct contact between General Veloso and the rebels.

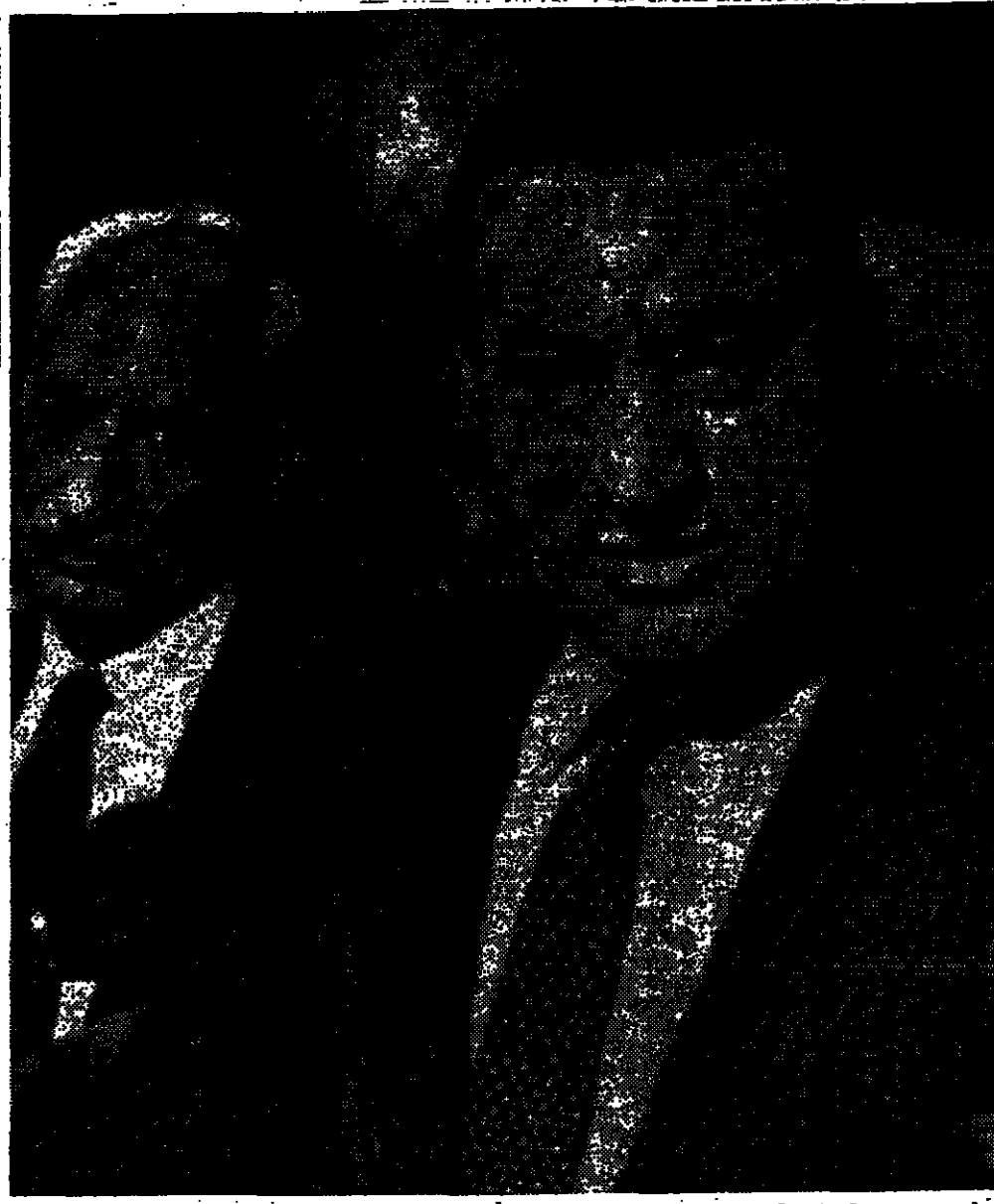
The MNR delegation briefly presented themselves to photographers before the talks began, but answered no questions. They were led by Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, the organization's president.

Meanwhile, in a statement issued in Pretoria, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) said atrocities committed by the MNR had risen to "a horrific level" and Mozambicans seeking refuge across the border were being "hounded down" by South Africa and some tribal homeland administrations and sent back to Mozambique.

"After interviewing some of the refugees, the SACBC alleged that MNR guerrillas plundered villages, cut off old people's heads, and killed the children of peasants who refused to cooperate."

Children were often boiled alive, it claimed. Women were raped and used as porters, and young men forcibly conscripted into the guerrilla forces.

There would seem to be only two explanations for the continuing MNR activity. Either the South Africans are still supporting the guerrillas, which Pretoria repeatedly and publicly denies, or the rebels are much less dependent on outside assistance than previously thought.



Daring step: President Mubarak of Egypt yesterday hailed Jordan's restoration of diplomatic relations with his country as "a daring step" and urged Arab critics to drop their objections. Seventeen Arab states severed diplomatic ties with Egypt and expelled it from the Arab League after it concluded a peace treaty with Israel in March 1979. On Tuesday, Jordan became

the first to break ranks and restore ties. "This is a daring step by King Hussein on the right path regarding Arab cohesion..." said President Mubarak in his first public comment on Jordan's decision. Libya and Syria have led criticism of the Jordanian move and called for collective Arab punishment against King Hussein, including a possible boycott.

## Defence Bill agreement reached

From Our Correspondent Washington

Congress has completed work on a compromise multibillion dollar defence authorization Bill for fiscal year 1985, beginning on Monday, and has sent it to President Reagan for his signature.

The result of a hard-fought, election-year battle between Congress and the White House, the Bill is the first stage of a two-part congressional process which is expected to set a military spending level of about \$292 billion (£228 billion), five per cent up on the 1984 budget.

The new Bill includes funding for all the strategic weapons President Reagan wanted, including the B1 bomber, the Trident submarine, Pershing 2 missiles and ground and sea-launched cruise missiles.

A key element of the compromise was a Pentagon concession to make funding for 21 giant MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in 1985 subject to an extra two votes by congress next March. The Pentagon was also limited to conducting two successful tests of anti-satellite weapons in 1985.

## Massacres in Chouf haunt Murphy talks

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Richard Murphy, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, met President Gemayel of Lebanon and Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, yesterday for more talks on Israel's expected partial withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

One of Beirut's most respected newspapers, however, said Mr Murphy was more anxious to stabilize the situation in Lebanon, and prevent further massacres in the event of another Israeli pullback, in advance of the US election than he was to secure the withdrawal of all foreign armies from the country.

The independent daily *Al Nahar* said Mr Murphy's perambulations through Lebanon, Syria and Israel had been undertaken because of "a real fear of a sudden Israeli withdrawal" from the Awali river to the banks of the Zahran. Such a manoeuvre would leave Sidon, Lebanon's third largest city, outside Government authority and probably in the hands of contesting militias.

American diplomats are still

haunted by the memory of Israel's last withdrawal from the Chouf mountains, and the massacres of Christians and Druze that followed: just as in the Chouf, Israel appear intent on leaving its Christian Phalangist allies behind in an area north of Sidon.

In Beirut, meanwhile, soldiers of the Lebanese Army's largely Shia Muslim and increasingly undisciplined 6th Brigade opened fire on a small naval vessel off the coast after a Lebanese fishing boat reportedly had been set on fire just before dawn.

The Army in the west of the city are now firing on the unidentified shapes of gunboats - almost certainly Phalangist - every three days, without any visible effect. Firing artillery from Saladin armoured vehicles to have the effect of drawing spectators rather than deterring aggressors, and not a hit has so far been recorded.

In the sixth attack of its kind in three days, a bomb destroyed a bar in West Beirut on Thursday night.

## Sikhs and Delhi in crisis talks on temple

Amritsar (Reuters) - Sikh high priests and the Indian Government arranged to hold crisis talks on withdrawing troops from Amritsar's Golden Temple, with a mass march on the shrine still planned for Monday.

Mr R. V. Subramaniam, adviser to the Governor of Punjab, was to meet the five high priests yesterday to iron out final details of the temple handover.

One priest said the march would not be cancelled until every soldier had been withdrawn and the management committee had total control of the Sikh shrine occupied by Indian troops in June.

## Massacre trial opens in Peru

Ayacucho, Peru (Reuters) -

Three peasants went on trial yesterday accused of the stoning and hacking to death of eight Peruvian journalists in a remote Andean town 20 months ago.

Another 13 villagers sat at large will be tried in absentia. The journalists had been investigating abuses in the government campaign against Shining Path guerrillas.

## Turks to die

Istanbul (Reuters) - Four

members of a banned left-wing Turkish underground organization were sentenced to death by a military court which found them guilty of murder, armed robbery and trying to overthrow the state. Five other leftists were sentenced to life imprisonment.

## Floods tour

Delhi (AP) - Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, made an aerial tour yesterday of flooded areas in Assam and Bihar states, where eight million have been displaced by monsoon-swollen rivers. She pledged to take further flood-control measures as well as providing emergency aid.

## Sabena strike

Brussels (AP) - A strike by more than 900 cabin staff forced Sabena, Belgium's national airline, to cancel the majority of its flights for a second day yesterday. The dispute is over the number of staff needed on flights.

## Deadly dish

Prato, Italy (AP) - A nine-year-old boy has died in hospital from eating poisonous mushrooms, the third such victim in the Tuscany region in three days. The boy's father was in critical condition in the hospital.

## Attaché shot

Kampala (Reuters) - A Soviet diplomat shot and wounded by gunmen as he sat in his car in Kampala a week ago was a military attaché, Colonel Alexander Trenyev, who arrived in Uganda last month. He was flown out in an Aeroflot plane the day after the shooting.

## Close shave

Ardara, Greece (Reuters) - Apostolos Poullos, aged 52, took two sleeping pills and fell so soundly asleep that after 20 hours, his wife called the undertakers. They were giving him his last shave for the funeral when he sat up and complained about the coldness of the water. His wife fainted.

## Embassy attack

Lima (Reuters) - Gunmen sprayed the US Embassy in Lima with automatic weapons fire yesterday, shattering windows but injuring no one. Peruvian guards shot back at the three gunmen, who fled in a waiting car.

## Icons arrest

Larisa, Greece (Reuters) - Police arrested an industrialist and four other people after finding 17 stolen Byzantine icons and a crucifix in his car and another Greek statue in a house. It was the third recovery of stolen Greek art in the past two months.

## Hotel blaze

Xiamesha Lake, New York (AP) - A fire at a Catskill Mountains resort hotel, crowded with guests celebrating the Jewish New Year, left one man dead and five others suffering from smoke inhalation.

## Pacific quake

Berkeley, California (AP) - A strong earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale was recorded in the South Pacific near the Tonga Islands on Thursday, the seismographic station here reported.

## US manoeuvres

Tegucigalpa (AP) - The military in Honduras announced that a joint military exercise with the United States will begin on Monday and continue to October 21, the eighth in a series of joint manoeuvres. About 2,000 US troops and 3,000 Hondurans will take part in the exercise in the Comayagua valley.

## French end search for Suez mines

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

The last two French naval vessels taking part in the international minesweeping operation in the Gulf of Suez are returning at the end of their mission, the French Ministry of Defence said yesterday.

Two more operating in the Red Sea left last month, as did five United States helicopters. But the Ministry of Defence in London said Royal Navy minesweepers working in the north of the Gulf of Suez were not expected to finish until the middle of October.

One of the British ships, HMS *Gavington*, discovered a mine two weeks ago, giving naval experts their best chance yet of explaining the series of mystery explosions which damaged 17 ships in the area this summer.

Captain Max Lawson of the Royal Navy's minesweeping measures branch said this week that specialists examining the mine, found in about 150 feet of water, are now very close to a positive identification.

Unofficial reports say it is of Soviet origin. The Ministry of Defence will so far say only that it is not a Nato mine, and that it was laid recently.

Iran and Libya have been suspected of planting the mines. Both countries have denied any involvement.

The fuse should give experts the clues they need. This is thought to have been brought to Britain for examination, while the part containing high explosive is still lying on the seabed.

## Kasparov takes mother's advice and plays on

Moscow (Reuters) - Anatoly

Karpov yesterday forsook the king's pawn opening which he has used when playing white in the world chess title match against Gary Kasparov. Karpov, who leads 2-0 in the series, opened with the queen's pawn, instead.

Kasparov's doctor advised him to postpone the seventh game, but his mother, the chief of his delegation, decided that he would play.

Some experts were surprised by Karpov's shift of opening, but in many ways it is a logical choice. In the fifth game he gained no advantage with the white pieces, and his new tactic allows the champion to test his opponent's repertoire without exposing himself to risk.

Kasparov, replying with the Tarrasch variation of the Queen's Gambit, declined and took nearly ten minutes for his third move.

Seventh game White: Karpov, black: Kasparov.

Queen's Gambit Declined (Tarrasch variation)

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-Q4 P-Q4  
3 N-K3 P-Q3 4 N-K3 P-Q3  
5 P-Q3 P-Q3 6 P-Q3 P-Q3  
7 B-K2 P-Q3 8 P-Q3 P-Q3  
9 B-K1 N-K1 10 B-K2 P-Q3  
11 B-K2 P-Q3 12 B-K2 P-Q3  
13 B-K2 P-Q3 14 B-K2 P-Q3  
15 B-K2 P-Q3 16 B-K2 P-Q3  
17 B-K2 P-Q3 18 B-K2 P-Q3  
19 B-K2 P-Q3 20 B-K2 P-Q3

Continuing Photograph, back page

## Legal crisis looms for Durban six

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Relations between the six fugitives in the British consulate in Durban and their reluctant protectors, which had seemed to be improving, could soon face a crisis because of a legal complication of which the British claim to have been unaware.

Three of the men are due to appear in a Durban court next Tuesday on charges of unlawful assembly, which arise out of their participation in a placard demonstration last November outside the city hall, where Mr P. W. Botha, then Prime Minister and now President, was speaking in support of the new constitution.

If they fail to appear, the court could issue a warrant for their arrest. This, British sources say, would weaken the argument that the six are being

sheltered on humanitarian grounds from detention without trial outside the normal judicial process.

Dr Farouk Meer, a senior member of the Natal Indian Congress and spokesman for the six, who are not allowed to speak on the telephone to journalists, reacted angrily to this suggestion. It would, he said, "be typical of the subtleties" which the British had used to try to persuade the six to leave.

● VIENNA: Members of the International Atomic Energy Agency were urged yesterday to end all nuclear cooperation with South Africa in a resolution passed by 57 states at the agency's annual meeting here. Ten of the members, including Britain, voted against

## Lange hope of Anzus pact change

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

New Zealand's prospects for renegotiating the Anzus security treaty with Australia and the United States were "pretty high", Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said in London yesterday.

The Reagan Administration knew of his Government's aim of "deemphasizing" the military aspects of the agreement, he said on his return from the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The Americans were due to submit a schedule of proposed naval port visits to New Zealand by the end of the year.

Mr Lange, who will have talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher tomorrow, denied that he was anti-American, anti-British or anti-alliance.



London meeting: Mr Lange (right) and Mr Frank O'Flynn, his Defence Minister, meet Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, in London yesterday

## Biggest manoeuvres end without disruption

## Exercise Lionheart beats three threats

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

### 160 held after raid on missile range

Wildflecken, (AP) - More than 160 people were arrested yesterday for breaking into a US Army firing range in a protest against Nato military manoeuvres. West German police reported.

In an earlier incident, people broke into a US Army air defence post near the East German border, and badly damaged three Hawk missiles, the Interior Ministry in Bonn reported.

to the needs of civilian life in peace time.

A clear lesson of this exercise and of the Falklands conflict is the value of helicopters, and in particular of big ones like the RAF's Chinook, for providing flexibility in movement of troops and equipment.

One weakness in Britain's

armoury in Germany is the Chieftain tank. It is slower and less well armoured than modern tanks such as the British Challenger or its American and West German equivalent.

Although General Farndale and others insist that Chieftain is now mechanically very reliable, it is a fact that during Exercise Lionheart when a tank was noticed with smoke coming unhealthily out of it, it usually turned out to be a Chieftain.

Despite its limitations, the Chieftain will be around for some time yet. Senior officers speak in tones of near-desperation when they say: "We have got to get Chieftain out of service by 1995."

One of the features of Exercise Lionheart has been an insistence on secure communications, making it as difficult as possible for an enemy to eavesdrop.

There has been extensive

so that if anyone broke radio silence, or otherwise transgressed, he was instantly identified. This contrasts with Exercise Crusader in which it was not unknown for troops to use the same frequencies as Citizen Band Radio, which is just about as insecure as you can get.

Nevertheless, in terms of communications, Exercise Lionheart was using outdated technology, and a similar exercise held a year or two from now, when the new British Ptarmigan system will be in use, would have much more secure and effective communications.

Overall, within the limitations imposed by the need not unduly to disrupt the pattern of civilian life, Exercise Lionheart provided a much more realistic test of Britain's ability to reinforce the British Army of the Rhine, and deploy large scale forces in the field, than any previous exercise.



## THE ARTS

## Television

## Freud falls prey to the soap opera

As all the world knows by now, Sigmund Freud invented sex. It is not surprising, therefore, that his psychoanalytical theories have become so popular that they can be transposed to the television screen in a series such as *Freud* (BBC2). But in that transition they become the material for soap-opera only: the "case histories" are of a sensational nature and the dramatic conclusions - "Don't you think you are in love with your brother-in-law?" - are more important than the philosophical or intellectual theories from which they are supposed to spring.

For this was essentially costume drama, in which the most rigorous analyses or more subtle cases have to be announced through the medium of casual conversation - "I say, Sigmund..." This is nothing against the director or the script-writer, who no doubt were concerned to make the whole exercise authentic, but against the media itself, which chews up famous men and spits

them out all very much in the same image. Freud is essentially the conventional hero here, forthright, neurotic and unable to sleep at night.

Sex was, of course, at the root of everything; so there was a great deal of talk about masturbation, condoms and incest. This might seem to be a brave step in heightening public awareness of Freudian theory, if it were not for the fact that sexual problems and perversions are also the staple of television series such as *Dallas* and *Dynasty*. We have seen it all before, even to the extent of having funny doctors with long beards appearing on the screen to discuss the significance of it all: where would American soap opera be without its resident psychoanalysts? But at this late date, it leaves one rather cold: not all the rich furnishings, nor the excellent acting, can persuade one that this is not a simplistic version of a complex and mysterious man.

Peter Ackroyd

## Radio

## Still fighting fit

"Frank Bruno last night resumed his journey towards wealth and fortune that had been so rudely interrupted by 'Boncrusher' Smith last May. As I read these words in this paper's boxing reports last Wednesday, a slight but noticeable glow of satisfaction spread over me - not that I am in the habit of reading the boxing reports here or anywhere else, they are near the bottom of my list of informational priorities, but I have been willingly, artfully persuaded into a little bit of special interest in Frank Bruno. The persuading was done by 45 minutes spent with *Only the Fittest* and the *Strongest* (Radio 4, September 22, repeated September 23; producer, Alec Reid).

This documentary by Ian Hawkins follows Bruno's career through the more recent of those 21 wins in a row that ended when, quite against the run of the fight, the young heavyweight momentarily lost concentration, allowing the above-mentioned "Boncrusher" to land a series of devastating and decisive blows. Mr Hawkins, who had been our commentator at the ringside, was really downcast, the loser, pondering in his dressing room, was downcast. I was downcast for this exceptionally vivid programme had so attached me to the boxer's fortunes as one opponent after another hit the canvas. Surely the man was unstoppable, the nickname "Bomber" wished upon him by his manager, inviting justifiably prophetic comparisons with the legendary Joe Louis. Then wallow down he went.

Mind you, I am not surprised at my own reaction. The last I saw of Ian Hawkins was in March of 1982 when he and the same producer were responsible for another outstandingly engaging documentary, *Who Was Charleston Jimmy?* went in search of a prince among bricklayers, able to put down 3000 bricks a day before going off to spend an evening in the dance-hall, the suit and polished shoes in which he had been working still immaculate. Mr Hawkins found his man, revealing in the process that he himself was in the building trade and no mean performer with mortar and trowel. According to *Only the Fittest*, he still is, and he also did a spell as a professional boxer. So he brought to this programme, as to the earlier, a very thorough personal understanding of what he was talking about and every sequence was alive with it - the interviews, the ringside commentary, the narration. To the last of these he also brings a well-developed gift of turning a phrase. I wonder what other professions he has turned his hand to? Many, I hope, and may they all end up as programmes.

It could be said that to have obtained any interview at all with Graham Greene was enough of an achievement -

never mind if he gave away nothing and did it in few words, for in one sense that is a description of Nigel Lewis's *Greene at 80* (Radio 4, September 23, producer, Guyon Sikes). It is not uncommon for such celebrity interviews to fill out an entire programme on their own, sometimes giving the impression that the interviewer has had difficulty deflecting his subject from hours of senile reminiscence. Greene was only one of the contributors to his own celebration - his brother, Sir Hugh, his biographer, Norman Sherry, and a Spanish priest were others. But what there was of him, while seeming to say little, said a lot.

The voice itself has a tense, crackling quality like old parchment; the delivery is undemonstrative, even monotonous, yet careful - each phrase, each word chosen seemingly for its exactitude, its economy; a novelist's delivery perhaps. In listening to this voice, very fine gradations of tone and emphasis must be allowed to do duty for what in other speakers might be large Wagnerian crescendos and diminuendos. So in talking of his friend, the late President of Panama, Omar Torrijos, the spare words of appreciation acquire a slight extra tension and to Lewis's "You loved the man?" Greene's reply, "I loved the man. And I think he was fond of me", is suddenly extraordinarily deep and moving.

I was moved, but to laughter, by the early instalments of *Penge Papers* (Radio 3; producer, Matthew Walters) which have been broadcast every evening this past week. Written and performed by Brian Wright, they purport to be the confessions of an unwaged metropolitan househusband who gives up teaching to take a degree at home. Much of the housekeeping devolves upon him and with it comes the heavy disapprobation of his neighbours in Penge, South East London. To your true-born Pengean, male and female roles are preordained and not to be tampered with - particularly if it lands you with a neighbour who has willfully placed himself in a position where he is unable to maintain his property in that state of perpetually increasing good order and market value on which the well-being of the community depends. Mr Wright has made some pointed observations on the mores of Penge (both as place and state of mind), has worked them up into some well-made lines and then delivered them in the manner of one practised in undermining the cherished values of those around him.

David Wade

Welsh National Opera is to give the fifth Amco Festival at the Dominion Theatre in London from December 4 to 8. The festival includes two performances of *Don Giovanni*.

A new farce by Richard O'Brien, the creator of Rocky Horror Show, opens on October 11

## The view from the top

Last Christmas, somebody gave Richard O'Brien a blank notebook. Mr O'Brien, not a man to waste much, decided that he would use it for writing a farce, so across the whole of the first page he wrote the first line: "Bastards." That is how his new play *Top People* (at the Ambassadors from October 11 after previews) opens: what happens after that will determine how good an idea it was to give him a notebook for Christmas.

"I'd always wanted to try a farce, and after I went to one of the James Bond films and saw in the credits an acknowledgement to an international arms dealer for supplying 'hardware' it seemed to me that there might be something bleakly funny in assembling a ruthless producer and an international gun-runner and a wimpish actor and a Scandinavian model and an ex-Labour MP and a Third World President called Xavier Machismos around a London dinner table and seeing if we could rattle a few of the skeletons in their closets. What we've got here is a farce about some really nasty people: most English farces are nods and winks about fundamentally nice people to whom terrible things happen. My people aren't nice at all."

A gentle, bald, 42-year-old New Zealander with a curious talent to outrage, O'Brien remains best known as the creator of the *Rocky Horror Show* and therefore godfather to a cinema cult that still has over a hundred people turning up in transvestite Transylvanian costumes outside late-night cinemas all over America to sing along with Frank N. Furter in what O'Brien himself once described as an ongoing series of surrealist Nuremberg rallies.

On the first year of its

American release *Rocky* took \$25,000 at cinemas and was reckoned by its studio a gigantic disaster: the second year it took \$100,000 the third year \$4m, the fourth and fifth years \$5m each. And those figures were achieved across the country only at midnight screenings after the first year.

Such are the complex problems of film finance, however, that Mr O'Brien is not now a multi-millionaire laughing all the way to some Transylvanian bank; instead he lives modestly in London with his wife, the designer Jane Moss, and children of 12 and two. It was his son's devotion to *Charley's Aunt* and the more recent farces of Ray Cooney that led O'Brien to *Top People* - that and a long-held desire to escape the shadow of *Rocky Horror*.

The son of a Cheltenham accountant who took to sheep-farming in New Zealand, O'Brien grew up there with a deep loathing of school and an even deeper sense of inferiority. "I was the youngest of four: I had a bright brother, a lovely sister and another brother who could fix cars when he was eight. I always felt a disaster and I hated the competition, any sort of competition, so at 15 I left school, went sheep farming for a while and then came back here to my grandparents in Cheltenham."

"Eventually I got taken on by a stunt agency, riding horses for films like *Carry On Cowboy* and *The Fighting Prince of Donegal*. That paid £30 a day which was a lot better than driving lorries, and stunt men were in a social class of their own, way above the extras on only £8 a day."

While he was stunting around the studios, O'Brien also took night classes in The Method, which he didn't care for, and

ended up as an understudy in *Robert and Elizabeth*, one of the only three non-gay members of a cast of 20 men.

"Suddenly street credibility mattered and I began to get work because I looked kind of unusual, partly I suppose because I'd shaved off all my hair and eyebrows to see how I'd look. Then I got into *Gulliver Travels* at the Mermaid, which was the first time I'd been paid to stand on a stage and just say lines instead of shifting scenery or prompting as well."

"After that I got into a tour of *Hair* and then Jim Sharman was looking for a new Herod in *Jesus Christ Superstar* and thought I might be OK. So I rehearsed for a while, did a troupe matinee for Robert Stigwood and got sacked; but Sharman said he still liked me anyway and was doing a Sam Shepard play at the Court so I did that instead, and while we were rehearsing I told him that I had this kind of parody of all the late-night movies I'd grown up on. Oh God, groaned Sharman, not another rock opera but he came home to listen to the two songs I'd so far written and three months later we were on at the Theatre Upstairs with an Arts Council grant of £200."

That was more than 10 years ago, however, and O'Brien's career since has been interesting if a little rocky itself: his next show, *T Zee*, was a fair old disaster.

"The headline 'A sad, bad musical' is engraved on my heart: half the reviews blamed me for not doing another *Rocky Horror* and the other half blamed me for trying and failing. We never really emerged from rehearsal properly, and I began to wonder if the theatre was such a good idea after all."

But I really can't do anything else, and I figured if the good reviews for *Rocky* had not gone to my head then why should I let the bad ones for *T Zee* get there?"

Since then there has been a film called *Shock Treatment*, made with many of the *Rocky* rep company, a wonderfully brave attempt (as an actor) to breathe life and eccentricity into a catastrophic musical of *Eastward Ho* which reopened the Mermaid a few years back and very nearly closed it again, and an Australian musical called *The Stripper* which is due for filming next year.

"For years I was employed on the phone-freak principle: now I think people are a little more confused about who I really am, which is a very good thing. For *Top People* I decided I'd like to be the director as well as the author, though for a while it worried me that I didn't look much like a director. None of the cast seem to have noticed, however, and I think I have made things easier for the management. I'm the kind of author that any other director would have felt obliged to ban from rehearsals."

Though he still cherishes a projected musical called *Disaster* about two colliding icebergs, O'Brien thinks that if *Top People* works he may be tempted towards another farce. He is however unlikely to escape his musical past even then: when he went down to Cambridge recently to check out the Arts Theatre for the first week of the *Top People* tour, it was to find a queue already stretching around the block. Toward a neighbouring cinema, where there was a midnight showing of *Rocky Horror*.

Sheridan Morley



Rocky road to the top: Richard O'Brien

## Opera

## Madam Butterfly Coliseum

## Cav and Pag Grand, Leeds

The curtain is up: Opera North's autumn season has begun; and the play is undoubted, its edifying thing. It was obviously a tempting idea to bill a new production of *Cavalleria rusticana* and *Pagliacci* at the start of a season of works as theatre-conscious as *Nabucco* and *Johnny Strikes Up*. But in the event only Steven Pimlott's *Pagliacci* is a truly effective curtain-raiser: his *Cavalleria* still has a lot of work to do before it will traverse the footlights.

Cav is, of course, the fiercer challenge. Raimonda Gaetani's almost photographically architectural sets of a grey, stony Sicily dominates the stage. But its comparatively small space puts a heavier burden on the production to draw out Mascagni's all-important perspectives between the individual and the crowd; and Mr Pimlott has been crushed beneath it.

His direction of the crowd is seldom more than static. And while his stark male/female groupings are obviously intended to point the primitive and ritualistic aspects of the work, they underline too obviously the symmetry which is already in the score. What is more, his staging becomes suffocating (particularly in the Easter procession), and the little comfort either puppet-like in his gestures and responses, eyes desperately seeking the pit as he offers the wine to Alfio.

The work either goes straight to the heart or it goes nowhere. With an excruciating English translation (Peter Hutchinson and Clive Timms), with a heavily tautonic Alfio in Florian Cerny, and with Phyllis Camnan's Santuzza sounding raucously tired and strained, the drama misses its mark. Frederick Donaldson's Turiddu offers little comfort, either puppet-like in his gestures and responses, eyes desperately seeking the pit as he offers the wine to Alfio.

In the faster, more episodic drama of *Pagliacci*, Mr Pimlott is on happier ground. Even the translation sounds better here; the movement of muscle, colour and music is energetically integrated; and the cast is stronger. There is even a token Italian for Canio. The singing vowels and temperamental instinct of Angelo Marenzi, making an impressive UK debut, are irresistible. But why does Opera North, performing opera in English, insist on engaging those who cannot sing comprehensively in the language?

Against the dark, serrated edge of Mr Marenzi's tenor, Kate Flowers puts a fiery, volatile Nedda: her performance creates an impulse whose ripples are felt across the entire stage. With Geoffrey Dolton's Silvia we at last hear singing which creates as well as accompanies drama. The most consistently pleasing part of the evening, though, is the orchestral playing. Under Clive Timms (Cav) and particularly under David Lloyd-Jones (Pag) the English National Philharmonic provide a potent stage direction all their own.

Hilary Finch



The anguished wait for Pinkerton: Janice Cairns (Butterfly) with Anne-Marie Owens (Suzuki) in the background

up personal roots and traditions is an equal error, as her fellow countrymen utter their warnings in silhouette high up on the stage against a white backdrop. Janice Cairns let her voice soar into the theatre, not without the occasional break but always with impassioned feminine reaction. Anne Marie Owens's Suzuki, a worried, plump homebody, who over-hears with horror Pinkerton's comment that he is looking forward to an American wife, could do with a little more volume. David Rendall, bearded and burly, half a Pavarotti in appearance, sang with a deal of lyricism but he will finish the Love Duet in later performances better than he did on the first night. The Pinkerton role is cut back a bit in this ENO version and he is shown as a boxer as well as a blackguard: not for nothing does Clive Cio-Cio-San keep his picture propped up against a half-emptied bottle of Johnny Walker.

Sharpliss is equally strongly characterized as a shabby consul, whose rumpled suit, sweaty brow and dazed rancor - there is an awful lot of rain in Vick's Nagasaki - could have come straight from Graham Greene. Norman Bailey was out of voice for the first act, but improved thereafter. Edward Byles made Goro into a toad-like creature who eventually gets pushed into

the mud outside Butterfly's shanty.

And shanty it is. Stefanos Lazaridis set has her living in impoverished clutter with access via some slippery stepping stones above the slush. (A good job Pinkerton's aria "Addio, fiorito asil" was cut.) The chrysanthemums - something is made in the interesting programme of the influence on Puccini's librettists of Pierre Loti's *Madame Chrysanthème* which Messager set to music - for the flower duet are bought from a florist improbably happens to be passing. Naturalism and incongruity march hand in hand in the Vick world. Pinkerton arrives with his coat glistening with rain while Kate stands outside in a white Ascot hat - and he has an irritating habit of illustrating on stage right from the prelude what the music tells us in the pit. But his view in most respects is as crisp and as theatrical as John Mauceri's masterly conducting.

Certainly, his final tableau will not be forgotten. As Butterfly dies, without a cry or the sound of a dropped dagger, the blindfolded Dolor rushes off into the arms of not Sharpliss but Pinkerton. The Lieutenant carries him off, the final booty of his rape of Japan.

John Higgins

## Theatre

## Animal Farm Olivier

When it first appeared at the Cottesloe in April, Peter Hall's production struck me as a stylistically overloaded retelling of Orwell's political fairy tale; and I could certainly not have predicted the confidence and energy with which it now moves into the National Theatre's main house.

I am still not convinced by the use of a juvenile narrator who opens and winds up the show as if he has been willing away a couple of hours in the school library. But once Hall's adaptation of the fable itself gets moving, masks, music and pantomime come together to intensify the force and narrative drive.

At the Cottesloe there was a sense of the story being told by numbers, with every key event - from Squealer's first theft of the milk to Napoleon's final sellout to the human race - being pedantically underlined. With no loss of clarity, details of revolutionary betrayal are now absorbed into a fluently animated stage picture, and supported by much more elaborate animal pantomime that exploits the whole space of the Olivier up to a high after where the hen's stage their abortive revolt, dropping dead one by one on to the farmyard below.

In spite of Jennifer Carey's lightweight portable setting, it seems that this never was a studio show; and that its real potential emerges only now that it has the opportunity to expand.

Musically, Adrian Mitchell's lyrics and Richard Peaslee's score have the broad effect of converting a group of talking animals into the dignity of political legend. It is partly a question of continuity of elevated atmosphere. It also involves the direct extension of drama into music - as where the congregation of hymn-singing sheep are drowned out by a revolutionary chorus; or the contrast between Orwell's "Beasts of England" and the feeble anthems of Napoleon's time-serving bard, Minimus (a lovely lip-skip performance by Wendy Morgan); as when the heroic work-song for the building of the windmill returns in a broken form just before Boxer's collapse.

Mr Mitchell, meanwhile, seizes the chance to bring Orwell's prophesy up to date in lyrics like the finale, where a forecast of intensive vet units rings out to the joyous strains of Parry's "Jerusalem".

Set pieces, such as the Battle of the Cowshed, thrill-

ingly push the cartoon style to the limit: most of all in the showdown between Napoleon and his Trotskyite rival Snowball. Barrie Rutter, as Napoleon, squats motionless as his supporters defect to the other side, and then raises his snout in a blood-curdling howl, whereupon the stage turns red and for the first time the watch dogs burst in.

Mr Rutter's Napoleon, a white-faced pseudo innocent with unblinking eyes, remains a definitive and spell-binding performance.

Almost in the same class is David Ryall's Squealer, the uncanny propagandist, signalling his biggest lies with a wheedling nasal tone redolent alike of the farmyard and the political interview (listen to what Mr Ryall does with a word like "categorically"). Less spectacular but equally telling is Bev Willis's Benjamin, the gloomy donkey, who sees exactly what is going on, but can summon up no stronger protest than "You pigs have gone far enough."

Irving Wardle

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## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Last out of the trap

White City is going out not with a bang, but a whimper. The stadium, built for the 1908 Olympics, was due to hold its last greyhound racing today. But the Greyhound Racing Association announced unexpectedly that it had been cancelled. The official reason was that the new owners, Stock Conversion, required vacant possession, and the GRA wanted time to remove their equipment. The unofficial reason is different: it was feared that the 500 part-time staff, and the large crowd of nostalgic greyhound enthusiasts, might plunder the place on an official last night in their search for souvenirs of sentimental or financial value.

What will happen to the stadium is still unclear. It had been expected that it would be levelled, and the site used for discount warehouses. But if so, why did Stock Conversion ask for detailed plans of the boiler system?

### Easy rider

Since his accident a few weeks back, Lester Piggott has changed his mind about the jockey's traditional equipment. Piggott was dragged along with his foot caught in the stirrup iron: racing saddles, unlike conventional saddles, cannot shed their stirrups in such an emergency. So Piggott has abandoned the close-fitting irons normally used by jockeys and now rides in irons noticeably roomier around the boot.

● Piggott ends his association with trainer Henry Cecil this season, but he has not been letting the grass grow under the aforementioned boots. He is expected to ride next season for a leading Arab owner.

### Jump at it

If you do not have a grandstand of your own, and have £5,000 to spare, then the Aintree stand could be just what you are looking for. A firm which bought up a load of historic junk from the Aintree demolition firm has also broken up the Tattersalls stand: a column can be had for £200, with bar counters, turnstiles and fire surrounds also available.

### Foster hosts

The Taj Hotel group in India has been laying in huge supplies of buffalo steaks and beer in anticipation of putting up the Australian cricket team, who arrived this week. As its worldly-wise spokesman explained: "We have a cellar stocked with French wine and whisky, but past experience with Australians has made us realize it is beer they go for." My oath, yes. But even the Taj cannot cater for the Australian passion for beefsteak. Because of Hindu susceptibilities, beef animals may not be slaughtered in India.

### Vat of Coke

Milton Keynes City, in the Southern League, has VAT debts of £8,000. But the team did not panic. They reasoned that, being sited in a prosperous place, a lot of people would be happy to help out the local football club. So they wrote to 130 local firms explaining their problems. The response was one cheque for £50, gift tokens to the value of £13, and 48 cans of Coca-Cola.

### Waxing Wayne

Northants cricketer Wayne Larkins has been quicker than Ian Botham in breaking his soccer duck. A forward in the classic blunt instrument mould, he scored twice in Wellington Town's 4-3 victory over Rushden Town in the Southern League Cup.

● Irish golf pro Liam Higgins beat the world driving record on the runway of Baldoon military airport this week. His 579.8 metres beat the previous record, held by Valentin Barrios of Spain, by more than 50 metres - about 160ft.

### Uncomplimentary

Naples football club, much vexed by freeloaders, last Sunday took the revolutionary step of banning free admission for off-duty firemen and policemen for the match against Sampdoria. But it led to nothing but trouble. One fireman threatened to arrest a gatekeeper who refused to let him in free, a band of 70 firemen battered down a gate to get in, and at half-time the police "symbolically" occupied the press box. Meanwhile, after a 5-0 away defeat, another Italian team - Lazio - were met at the airport on their return home by a band of furious supporters. One approached the unhappy centre forward, Bruno Giordano, and challenged him to a duel.

BARRY FANTONI



"When I said you look fifty, dear, I simply meant you remind me of Brigitte Bardot"

Prague, August 1968: Koudelka's best-known picture, contrasting the anger of the Czechs and the bewilderment, outwardly impassive, of the Russian invaders

Michael Young previews an exhibition of the work of Josef Koudelka

## No fixed abode, just genius and a Leica

As the Russian tanks rolled into Prague, a young Czech photographer took a series of striking studies which, in the prevailing atmosphere of fear and mistrust, were distributed anonymously. He then went into voluntary exile, roaming Europe with just his camera and a sleeping bag.

It is only now that Josef Koudelka, his wild black hair and beard flecked with grey, feels able to show these pictures publicly under his name. Koudelka, regarded by his contemporaries as one of the finest photographers of the twentieth century, usually prefers to remain anonymous.

He travels constantly, has few possessions and never gives interviews. The barest of details are available. He was born in Moravia in 1938, and worked in Prague as an engineer and part-time photographer at the theatre za Branou until 1968 when he became a full-time photographer, although he claims not to have accepted any paid commissions for the past 15 years.

Like his mentor and friend, Henri Cartier-Bresson, he is fiercely opposed to the cult of the individual and argues that anything worth saying at all can be found in his photographs. He is determined to maintain his privacy to the point of hiding behind his pictures.

So when I approached Koudelka to ask for an interview for *The Times* to discuss his exhibition of 150 photographs which opens at London's Hayward Gallery on Thursday, he agreed only that we could have a "conversation". The resulting article would have to be written without quoting him directly.

He genuinely finds it incredible that anybody could be interested in anything he has to say about photography. He demands the freedom to develop his ideas pictorially and, if necessary, to reject without worrying about anything he may have said before.

We met in Paris, at a studio belonging to his friend and publisher, Robert Delphire, behind an imposing facade on the Boulevard Raspail, a broad tree-lined avenue rising gently from Montparnasse.

The ground floor was dark from accumulated rubbish but to the rear a spiral staircase rose almost vertically into a white space. There was little colour and no gilding on the walls. Koudelka's British exhibition was spread across the cinnamon-coloured floor.

A solitary white low hanging lamp lit a vase of ox-eye daisies. A single bottle of wine left blood-red stains on the linen tablecloth. Koudelka seemed at ease as he recalled his departure from Czechoslovakia.

He left shortly after the Russians invaded in 1968 and brought with him a remarkable set of photographs which recorded the passive resistance of his fellow Czechs and the bewilderment often seen on the faces of the young Russian troops.

He also brought out the photographs of gypsies taken in Eastern Slovakia between 1962 and 1968.

It has reached formidable proportions. After being rejected 13 times, his latest novel, *Ironweed*, the story of an Albany bum, won the Pulitzer Prize. Within a week of publication, during which it had rave reviews, he was also given \$264,000 tax free by the MacArthur Foundation which, after close private investigation, rewards promising novelists. The National Book Critics Circle hurried to give him its fiction award, and the local state college where he had been a part-time teacher for eight years decided to make him a full professor.

Now his three, 1930s Albany novels, *Legs* (a fictional life of the gangster), *Billy Phelan's Greatest Game*, about a low-level maestro of the pool hall, and *Ironweed*, are being simultaneously published across the world on September 27. And Albany, delirious at being put on the literary map, made three-day whoopee last week in his honour.

"A writer does not have the right to even fantasize about this kind of success," Kennedy says.

To a man whose progress has been a tenacious slog over all the usual obstacles to literary success, there is something unnatural about this effervescence. In the late 1970s, after five false starts, Kennedy had begun to produce books which won appreciation from America's top critics. Despite this he was about to become a victim of the same industrial publishing machine which later happily changed gear to launch him to fame.

His publishers, Viking, did not bother to cash in on the good reviews for *Billy Phelan*. "Nobody in the key places paid any attention to it," Kennedy said, "and they did not follow up the reviews." In consequence *Billy Phelan* sold badly. *Ironweed* was then rejected because it was the work of a man



Bardejov 1967, the stark emptiness of a mother's agony. Above, on location, Koudelka (right of picture) strikes a reciprocal chord with some Irish drop-outs

the series which brought him a degree of recognition when they appeared as a book (*Gypsies*, published by Aperture) in 1975.

The early years of exile were spent in Britain, where he met David Hurn, a photographer with Magnum, the international photographic agency.

Koudelka, says David Hurn, suddenly appeared on the doorstep one day in 1970, an extraordinary looking character with 800 rolls of unprocessed film. He had no other possessions but wanted only a darkroom where he would process his film and a floor on which he would lay his sleeping bag. He refused to talk about Prague and his reasons for leaving - and still does.

The two men became firm friends and an initial stay of six months grew to ten years, although Koudelka was rarely there. For the first time in his life he could enjoy the freedom of unrestricted travel and he moved continually around Europe - Spain, Portugal and Ireland - seeking out gypsy festivals and religious gatherings with ever-increasing fervour.

His resources were meagre, a little earned from the sale of the Russian pictures. Life was never anything other than a struggle but he demanded the freedom to pour all his energies into taking photographs.

The lessons he learned in Czechoslovakia of living on next to nothing were to serve him well, and

even today he adheres to his simple diet of dry bread, eggs, potatoes and milk. At our second meeting in Paris he cracked three eggs into a pan sizzling with butter and pulled long draughts from a litre of milk as we talked.

Koudelka was originally attracted to the gypsies of eastern Slovakia by their wild exuberant music. Long before carrying a camera he would go, tape recorder in hand, to listen to the old men singing. The camera, borrowed at first, came later as his curiosity grew.

Soon he was a regular visitor to the settlement at times when emotions ran high - at marriages, births and deaths. With his own Leica camera and wide-angle lens he would photograph their lives without overt intrusion. The gypsies would pose for him with an elegance that belied their deprivation and suffering.

There were times when he would sense an image developing and, not having time to raise the camera to his eye and frame the picture in the accepted sense, he would simply press the shutter, literally shooting from the hip.

Also tucked away from public gaze in his Paris darkroom are working catalogues, fat albums where slightly enlarged contact prints are carefully filed to refine his ideas about composition and structure.

Equally, if he has sensed a photograph at any event and yet has

failed to capture it, he will return the following year to try again. He returned to Lourdes over five consecutive years before making the photograph "Boy Kissing the Statue of the Virgin".

Those who know Koudelka only through his gypsy photographs will be astonished by the breadth of work on show at the Hayward. It is the astonishment of seeing the intelligence behind the gypsy pictures pushed through into new and unfamiliar areas such as landscape and still life encountered on his journeys.

Koudelka has come to look on France as his home now - a country which he believes embraces him more willingly than any other.

Most of his time is still spent travelling, crossing borders, seeking out gypsies, and being constantly alert to the potential of any situation, but the need to compromise is beginning to confront Koudelka. More personal ties are developing in his life.

He has recently married Jill, a woman he first met many years ago. His refusal to compromise his ideals then caused them to part. Now he is fearful of losing her again.

He is also acutely aware that his incredible fitness cannot last forever, but he is philosophical, grateful that he has at least had those 15 years free from the knowledge that someone somewhere was waiting for his return.

Then he began to create the Phelan family. Billy and then Francis, the fugitive father. "Billy" is marked lousy because of a principle which makes it impossible for him to inform," Kennedy said. "He is marked lousy and becomes a pariah; he can't get a drink and he can't gamble. He can't live in the world he values most."

What interests Kennedy about bums is that they are people living in extreme circumstances. "It is the high drama of everyday life," he says. "In my experience they have a capacity for taking an ironic look at themselves. Yes, it has some relevance to America today. With the recession you see on television middle-class Americans who have lost their homes sleeping in their automobiles. Then they lose their automobiles and they have to go on the street."

Although they have lived through the discomfort of threatened foreclosures on their home the Kennedys' life has been without apparent tumult. He has been married to the same woman for 27 years, they have three grown children.

So where does the desolation and tragedy of the books come from? "Well for one thing how could you not look around and see what's happening to your friends - going up the pipe or down the tube or whatever way they go?" he said.

But success can bring its own seductive tumult which has undermined many a writer's resolution. Already the cinema has him in harness, a development which pleases him since he was always a film addict. An option has been taken out on both *Legs* and *Ironweed*.

The beginning of Francis Phelan's decline was when he let his baby son slip to its death out of a carelessly pinned nappy. There is something about the way that Kennedy clings to his new manuscript, desperately trying to edit a few pages while his publisher shelves a two-week schedule of public appearances under his nose, that makes you feel that he may have misgivings that if he is not resolute, his new book, *Quinn's Story*, might slip from its nappy and be lost through the treachery of success.

Kennedy: a series of fictional wrong decisions that put him on the path to a Pulitzer Prize

tantalizing brush with fame when he was nominated for the 1963 Pulitzer for his reporting on the slums of Albany.

His first novel, *The Ink Truck*, published in 1965, was about a newspaper strike. "There was a real strike but I turned it into a surreal story," he said. "It was a pedestrian experience, but at the same time I began to see how crazy people got in that strike. Normal looking, neat copy editors would turn into orators, mesmerize the crowd and then after the strike was over they went back to edit copy for the rest of their lives... The story is about one guy who refuses to go back, who continues the strike on his own."

With the novel about Legs Diamond he began his exploration of the Thirties. "I spent six years on *Legs*, getting it right," he said. "I was confusing myself with too much research. I wanted it to be authentic, to set right the meretricious historical novels or indeed factual books of the period. But that was an artistic mistake. You can't live by the facts when you write a novel."

Kennedy's three Albany novels are works of fantasy set at a time when Kennedy would like to have been a young man, reporting the great political and gangster scandals in the company of people like Damon Runyon. He began his career as a newspaperman and had a

Roy Strong

## Delicious they really were

Now is the orchard laden. Just the sight of a fruit tree in the golden autumn sun with its branches gently bending beneath its burden leaves one with both an aesthetic and culinary glow. For fruit is beautiful both on and off the tree. Indeed its whole cycle from spring blossom to delectable consumption is one of delight. It is part of both landscape and garden, and separated from the branch, it is still life.

The other week we went to see a friend's ancient apple tunnel. By ancient, in terms of fruit trees, it cannot have been older than a century. It was the remnants of a bold concept, a passage encircling the path around a huge walled kitchen garden. To be embowered within an architecture of old gnarled trunks and branches hung with fruit is an experience touching most of the senses. And among those trees old, lost varieties had been discovered.

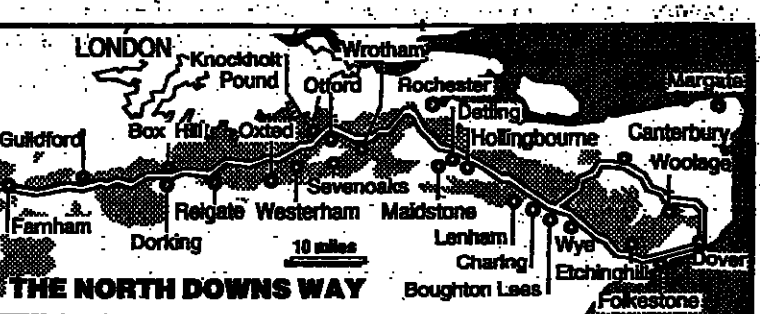
In an age of the Golden Delicious, the spur to seek out and plant old varieties of fruit trees is irresistible. At Westbury-upon-Severn, the National Trust has restored and replanted the late seventeenth century garden in just such a way. The garden is in the Dutch manner with an elegant summer house at the head of a long rectangular canal. But we always wander along the walls studying the old fruit trees, each one neatly labelled and dated. Roy Russell (1597) and Colville Blanc d'Hiver (1660) apples. Catillac (1665) and Forelle (1670) pears and D'Agon (before 1600) plums. It is a planting which indicates that the French have been more successful at keeping their older varieties alive than we have.

It reminds me too that a principal source for fruit trees, in addition to the Low Countries in the past was France. They were imported for the palaces of Henry VIII and shiploads came from Normandy under the aegis of John Tradescant from the planting of Hatfield in the Jacobean period. And it was from there that Archbishop Laud's friend, Lord Scudamore, brought the cider apples of Herefordshire which he cultivated at Holme Lacy during the Commonwealth. One sees their descendants to this day in the huge cider orchards dotted across the county.

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The author is director of the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Alan Franks

## A walk on the Weald side



G. K. Chesterton may have had a point when he wrote of the rolling English drunkard and the road that was fashioned in the image of the breed. But there is an old, old route of near-Roman directness which has more to do with the sobriety of the pilgrim than with the ramblings of the tippler.

Two routes actually, running (or rather walking) respectively between Winchester and Canterbury, and Farnham and Dover, diverging and coalescing on their 100-mile-plus progress, in the time-honoured manner of the Church and the state.

The former takes you from the old capital of the kingdom to the ecclesiastical headquarters - a conciliatory march eastward between Henry II and Thomas Becket; the latter, though its provenance is quite as ancient, follows the precepts of a post-war quango, the Countryside Commission.

Having involved the pilgrim in the very first leg of this tract, I must now drop his companionship and let his shade skulk Kentwards by means of a metal rod and town centre, for that is in part what the Pilgrim's Way has become. The other route (opened ironically enough by the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, six years ago this month) is called the North Downs Way, and rusticates itself quite unashamedly whenever the chance arises.

As I see it, there are two schools of walker; there is the one who seeks some integrity (it may be historical, geological, architectural) in his journey, and there is the one who wants to get from A to Z along the best possible alphabet of vantage points. If we can crudely call the one a Pilgrim and the other a Downer, then I admit to being the second.

Now, the Downer may lack the zeal of the pilgrim and the curiosity of the scholar, but he knows what he likes, and he likes to see as much of it as he can.

For him, the place to be is the crest of the downs, the great string of chalk and grass saucages that run down to the sea, cut at considerable intervals by the river valleys winding south. However devoted were the pilgrims who passed through these parts, they were but parvenus, for the upland animal tracks were probably trod by Mesolithic feet ten thousand years ago. It was part of the great ridge system, nature's pedestrian motorway grid, with its centre on Salisbury Plain and its various spurs running down to Dorset, the Seven Sisters at Eastbourne, Flamborough Head in the East Riding of Yorkshire, plunging sheer into the sea with fantastic evidence of the chalk-road's depth.

Walk the North Downs Way on a weekday if you possibly can, and

give yourself the frisson of truancy. To do this is to turn the walk's relative suburbaness and proximity to London to good account. Perhaps there is a sadist in me which delights in swimming against the grey onrush of commuters: of boarding an empty train in a teeming station - one of those coaches with the special fluffy smell of aging BR upholstery. Look at the man and take your pick: see how the Southern Region delta fans outward through the downs from its great sources of Waterloo, Victoria and Charing Cross.

Notice also the feasibility of the sections, Farnham to Guildford, 11 miles; Medway Bridge to Hollingbourne, 14; Boughton Lees to Canterbury, 13. It is hardly a rugged tramp and it takes you across the perspective of the Weald country as effectively as a hang glider. It's safer, too. You are on the northern rim of a once enormous chalk dome which slowly rose from the water as a result of the same earth movement that threw up the Alps. Since the elements ripped into the dome, and the rivers bored the chalk, this rim, and its parallel fellow, the South Downs, are all that remain.

In one bitter reach of the route, all this is upstaged by a more recent ravage, the M25. From what seems to be the very buckle of the Green Belt beneath London's ample punch, for mile after eastward mile runs the ribbon of noise, throwing that weird harmony of flat-out motorway far across the fields. Its pervasiveness is extraordinary. The section between Reigate and Kent is worth little but a wide berth.

This is no place for worn-out invective against the motorways. Heaven knows, the planners have a grand historical precedent for a good route; the various lines of walkway, wagonway, railway and motorway run in the lee of the ridge like lateral accretions of transport progress. For any who doubt the colossal cost of that evolution, here is the heaviest evidence. What would William Cobbett have made of it, hot-footed from Farnham? Given that he dismissed a guide unpaid for leading him on to the Hindhead toll road, I think there would have been a terrible haranguing at the DoE.

Forget the Pilgrim and the Downer for a moment; there are yet two more categories of distance walker: the Real Rambler and the Hedonist Hiker. One takes pace and progress for his gods, while the other opts for the pub and the pint. This route is perfect for the second, with its old villages poised at every gap. Perhaps it is best done in single sections, over the isolated days of a long autumn. London slowly revolves and recedes at a respectful distance, and Waterloo gives way to Charing Cross. If you must do the motorway bit, then at least close your eyes and think of England, and head smartly for the hops.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-337 1234

## CLASS WARRIOR

The course of the coal strike yesterday contained enough ingredients for an episode in some radio serial depicting an everyday story of striking folk. The day started familiarly enough now, with hundreds of pickets surrounding twenty policemen on whose heads were rained dangerous missiles of every shape and variety. In the courts the NUM pickets in Derbyshire and Yorkshire were declared to be invalid on the basis of an interim judgment, held as a temporary decision against the possibility that the NUM would be prepared to come forward to argue the full case itself in court. The ballot of pit deputies and overseers recorded a huge majority in favour of strike action, though the Bishop of Durham's presence as an observer at the count, and his endorsement, cannot obscure the fact that the whole ballot procedure falls foul of the new trade union law which came into effect on Wednesday. If the deputies' union now strikes, it will have to do so without any legal immunity from writs for damages from the coal board, working miners' committees, or anybody else whose livelihood still depends on the production of coal from those pits still at work.

However, there is a sense in which these actions are all side-shows to the main issue. They may help or hinder the cause of each side looking for a tactical advantage wherever it can as week succeeds week in the long struggle, but that is all.

The haunting presence over this procedural play-by-play is that of violence. It cannot go away; it must not be allowed to go away. There is a mesmerizing quality about the violence which is portrayed every day on the TV

screens or reported on radio and in newspapers which threatens to dull our senses. They must already be dulled to a dangerous extent to accept so uncritically the strange and totally unconvincing apologies for violence which are put up as a screen behind which Mr Scargill continues with his unflinching vendetta against all this country's conventions for accommodating political differences.

The apologists of violence come basically in two categories. Mr Scargill, who has no apology to make, stands out on his own. There are those who regret the violence but excuse it on the grounds that mining communities most affected by pit closures have been driven to a despair which begets violence. Against that group are those, closer to the Scargill view, who argue that an earlier violence has begotten violence on the picket lines. They claim that this government's policies amount to "institutional violence", which thus legitimizes any kind of violent response to symbols of state power. Closer still to Mr Scargill are those who raise the spectre of police violence and argue that the forces of law and order are intent on introducing a police state. How many threatening policemen were there on each motorway bridge this week when pickets threw rocks at truck drivers in behaviour which amounts at the very least to attempted manslaughter?

Most of these apologists would, if pressed, agree that any violence is unfortunate but most would also exonerate picket violence on the ground that it was outweighed by the other forms of violence whose definition would depend on their own prejudices.

Above all this word play stands Mr Scargill. He denies that there has been any violence except police violence and the more general class-based violence which is the more regrettable since, in the Civil Service, there are plenty of trained economists at her disposal.

We must therefore take Mr Scargill at his own value. Since he believes that the organized thuggery of his pickets is laudable, natural and necessary that should be clear to those who are tempted to give him their support but who are worried about violence. At least Mr Scargill is consistent in his views. "We are fighting a class war", he has always said. "Direct action is the only language this government will listen to." The fight must take place outside parliament - so where else than on the streets, from motorway bridges, or round the houses of working miners?

In other words violence is not for Mr Scargill a tasteless device which has to be employed as a means to an end. It is central to his politics not just his tactics. It is thus impossible to say, as so many of the apologists for Scargillism try to say, that they share his objectives but do not like the violence with which they are pursued. In Mr Scargill's philosophy the violence is both the means and the ends. The dictatorship of the proletariat is wholly unwritten by the sustained violence of the mob.

He is now about to sweep the Labour Party off its feet. He has already swept the TUC off theirs. There has been no sign that trade union leaders have any will to make their support of Mr Scargill conditional on an end to violence. One must sadly expect the same of the leadership of the Labour Party.

## THE POLITICS OF PLENTY

Under the shadow of the brimming granaries of a golden harvest the English farmer contemplates the fruits of his good husbandry and misdirected effort. After milk, meat, cereals he has next for the chop?

The policy document which the National Farmers' Union has issued as appropriate to the moment is accurately described by its president Sir Richard Butler as a "watershed" in the union's postwar thinking. While adhering, naturally, to the general objective of a prosperous, productive and populous industry as being in everybody's interest, the NFU calls for two major policy changes: a reappraisal of the expansionist approach and of policies directed to maximizing production of commodities that have come to be in chronic European surplus; and the incorporation of environmental objectives, so that the purposes of conservation and recreation may be served especially, though not only, in the uplands and grasslands.

It would be unfair to write down the NFU's tincture of environmentalism as the product merely of calculation. There must be something of that in it, since the disadvantageous political position farmers now find themselves in, and are not at all accustomed to, owes quite a lot

to their use of plough, bulldozer and chemicals. The collective image needs touching up. At the same time they are countrymen, and countrymen for the most part appreciate the country and all that therein is, and know about it. Individually farmers are found in the forefront of the conservation movement and have helped to get going things like the county Farming and Wildlife Advisory Groups. Their union is now in constructive association with bodies like the Nature Conservancy Council and the Countryside Commission.

It is one thing to see the outline of a social strategy for bringing together in a rural landscape the sometimes competing claims of farming, other people's leisure, conservation, ecology and landscape aesthetics. It is another thing to determine the economics of it. Who pays for the deliberate restraints imposed on profitable exploitation of the soil? The farmers by being made poorer (poorer still, as they would say)? Eaters by paying more for eating? (A lower-input, labour-intensive agriculture has attractions, but unless it were also to spawn a rural slum, the product would cost the customer a good deal more; unwelcome, at least until health food faddery finally takes

over.) Or do the recreational users contribute directly - tolls on footpaths, entrance fees to areas of outstanding natural beauty? Or is it once again the "community" which is taxed to compensate farmers for loss of actual or potential income?

The NFU's preference is for a rejigged combination of all the devices now in place - price support, quotas, investment aids, protection, premiums and grants - with more financial incentive to engage in activities of an environmental kind and less incentive to increase output regardless. That at least needs to be done, but it will not be enough. A more radical restructuring of the financial framework of the industry is called for than anything that can reasonably be expected to be volunteered by Agriculture House.

The NFU is right to say that the big changes must come from Brussels. So long as we form part of the imperfectly common market in agricultural goods established by the European Community all major reforms have to be community wide, and British farmers should not be placed under productive restraints that are not common to the rest. The effect of that is to raise by several cogs the difficulty of doing anything at all.

## CHARTER FLIGHT

"To no one will we sell..." declares the immortal fortieth clause of Magna Carta. "To no one will we deny or delay right or justice". Selling justice, certainly not; but about selling the document in which that precept, and others constituting the very root and foundation of all our liberties, were first promulgated to the sheriffs, justices, mayors and cathedral chapters of England? The only copy of Magna Carta left in private hands has been sold to a Texas millionaire, and is shortly to leave Britain, no doubt for ever. Should he be allowed to get away with it? Limited monarchy, representative government, the rule of law and equality before the law all lurked in Magna Carta in embryonic form waiting only for the angry touch of precedent-hungry Puritans to unfold into life. Ought we to relinquish such a talisman of our national consciousness?

That depends on how special the talisman is, and on the price. The document acquired by Mr H. Ross Perot, of Dallas, is by no means the only one of its kind, nor the earliest. It dates admittedly from 1297, less than a century after the day King John reluctantly signed the charter, rather, being almost certainly without the sordid clerical skill necessary for doing so, ordered his waxen seal to be put to it. Four copies of that original 1215

treaty between king and "the commune of all the land" survive, and a dozen more as old as the Texas version or older. However, this was the form in which Magna Carta was crystallized into the earliest compilation of Statute Law, its significance in our constitutional history is unassailable.

But its significance in American constitutional history is as great. When the colonists of Virginia renounced their allegiance to the Crown in 1776 the ground on which they did so, and the very phrases of the Declaration of Rights ("... that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers"), derived from Magna Carta. The charter is so revered in the USA that copies are constantly shuttling across the Atlantic so that Americans can pay their own tribute to our talisman and theirs. Escorted by armed guards and admired by respectful crowds, they bask in far greater attention there than they often do here.

The charter is fundamental to the history of all the English-speaking peoples. One copy is owned by the National Library of Australia, and it is hardly less appropriate that America should have one too (though it is to be hoped that Mr Perot will allow both pilgrims and scholars liberal access to it).

The case is only one of an increasing number where the international market reduces to impotence our mechanisms for keeping treasures in this country. Advised that the document was worth retaining if possible, the Government put a six-month stay on its export, to give British institutions a chance to make a matching bid (and the British Museum a chance to make a full examination and record). But the price of £1,250,000 was about four times what would have been thought a reasonable price before Mr Perot came along, and the prospects of raising it were realistically judged to be remote. No power exists for the Government to prohibit export in the absence of a matching bid.

This system has its merits in terms of a free market, but as prices go on rising there is a clear prospect that objects of equal or greater significance will be lost. There are already calls for a fall-back power for use in exceptional cases. For the present, however, no such power exists, and there can be no question of denying Mr Perot his coup, and there would not be, even if the loss were much sadder than it is in fact. The case against arbitrary interventions of that kind was laid rather well once in a fusty old charter: "To no one will we sell, to no one will we delay right or justice..."

## 'Museum society' in different light

From Professor Nicholas Kaldor, FBA

Sir, The Prime Minister is undoubtedly a clever and able woman, but whenever she lays down the law on economics (which I fear she does only too often) she displays a lamentable ignorance of the subject, which is the more regrettable since, in the Civil Service, there are plenty of trained economists at her disposal.

Apparently she has never heard of the notion of external economies or diseconomies, or of the difference between private and social costs. Keeping uneconomic pits open does not make Britain a "museum society" - not unless the pits remain loss-making after the differences between private and social costs and the loss of external economies are taken into account.

In particular it is impossible to reckon as "saving" the reduction of the wage bill of the NCB unless:

1. The miners who lose their jobs find comparable employment elsewhere.
2. The unextracted coal in the mines is not lost for ever but can be recovered in the future should there be an energy famine.
3. That the closure of the mines does not involve avoidable costs - in the form of redundancy payments as well as other forms - which materially affect the estimate of net social savings.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS KALDOR,  
King's College,  
Cambridge.

## Education for 2000

From Professor Bryan Thwaites

Sir, My knowledge of the mining industry is so minuscule that I can contribute nothing to the sudden outpouring of advice from all and sundry as to how the present dispute should be resolved.

It happens, however, that I have just been proofreading a latest edition of the objectives of Education 2000 and I was struck by the topical relevance of the following passage:

In the mid-1980s, however, we face an unprecedented difficulty. The rate of technological change is now to be reckoned in many multiples of what we knew only a generation ago. In particular, it seems inevitable that by the year 2000 the level of goods and services to which we have become accustomed (and with which we are all broadly satisfied) will be provided by a significantly smaller number of man-hours worked than now. Moreover, a substantial proportion of the jobs presently available, especially in the clerical and mass-production sectors, will not survive the onrush of technology.

The second message, therefore, is that there is looming the real danger of the emergence of two societies within our nation - one with work to do and familiar with all the advances and advantages of new technology, the other without work, knowledge or hope. We believe that a free society as we know it today cannot sustain too marked a division of this kind. We therefore lay great emphasis on the need for a national strategy on the problems of unemployment in which all organs of society must be involved; and we believe that the educational system has a particularly crucial role to play.

It is difficult not to interpret the miners' dispute as the first stage of labour for the birth of the inescapable second industrial revolution. For the success of the final stage the quality of education will be vital. In between, exceptional care, skill and patience will be required of all the midwives.

Yours faithfully,  
BRYAN THWAITES,  
University of Southampton,  
Faculty of Educational Studies,  
Southampton,  
September 26.

## Unfair exchange

From Mr R. F. Markert

Sir, The recent comments (report, September 12) by Mr Michael Montague, Chairman of the English Tourist Board, concerning the outrageous commissions charged by private "bureaux de change" should be loudly applauded. The only lamentable fact is that he has taken so long to make them with the result that London is virtually overrun with these robbers who operate without any restriction whatsoever.

Although these establishments usually post their "attractive" exchange rates quite prominently, they just as often fail to post any notice of their commission charges. It may come as a surprise to many of your readers to learn that these operators regularly charge as much as 10 per cent of the sterling equivalent exchanged - on a typical transaction involving, say, \$100, that means a "commission" in excess of £7.

Ironically, your article covering Mr Montague's statements appeared directly beside another article noting that this year Britain expects to welcome 13.5 million tourists. How many of those will be victims of the unconscionable practices of these exchange dealers? "Caveat emptor" provides no excuse for these thieves, for most tourists do not know what they should expect to pay for such a service and many find themselves in need of cash outside regular banking hours due to, for example, the time or day of their arrival.

At a minimum, all exchange dealers should be required to post their commission charges as conspicuously as they do their rates of exchange. An even more desirable remedy would be to impose limits on the amount of any commission, with stiff fines for violators. Such legislation may reduce the number of operating exchange dealers, but it would ensure that all visitors are treated fairly. Which is more important?

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD F. MARKERT,  
Flat 1,  
82 Cornwall Gardens, SW7,  
September 13.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Need for proper legal services

From Professor M. Partington

Sir, In 1970 the first law centre in Britain opened in North Kensington. Since then the number has expanded - slowly, but relatively steadily, to about 30. This and related developments (such as the appointment of salaried lawyers to Citizens' Advice Bureaux) has resulted in the provision of new forms of highly cost-effective legal service, tailored to the particular needs of some of the poorest people in society, especially in areas of legal work (social security, housing, employment) not traditionally undertaken by lawyers in private practice.

Despite the calls of the Royal Commission on Legal Services (in 1979) for a national policy on law centres, the Government five years later still has to make up its mind on what their policy should be the cool response of the Government to the royal commission's report, published earlier this year, merely stated that a policy was being worked out.

In the absence of a developed policy, it is now clear that many of the law centres and related services currently in operation are under serious threat. The reason for this is that many of them are currently funded either by metropolitan councils who are threatened with abolition, or by local authorities, threatened with rate penalties, or worse, rate-capping. For example, in Hillingdon - the London borough in which my university is situated - the Hillingdon Legal Resources Centre in Hayes, the Uxbridge C.A.B. legal services and five C.A.B. offices are now threatened with closure.

### Educational 'realism'

From Mr David Holbrook

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph has issued a "tentative" outline for a debate on the curriculum, which advocates a narrower curriculum in the secondary school. Once more, as in other recommendations of the present Secretary of State for Education and Science, the emphasis is on the "practical". No pupil should be allowed to drop any important element of broad science curriculum. Technology is to be fostered, in a drive to foster practical skills. Pupils should be given "insights into the adult world, including how people earn their living."

Although music, art and drama should all be learnt at some stage in secondary school, they need not be available throughout. The implications are obvious and no doubt although "English" must be taught, it will tend to concentrate on "language": the imaginative content, as with music and art, will be felt by the teacher who conforms to Sir Keith's utilitarian approach to be dispensable.

This Gradgrindian approach has always been there, of course. A teacher told me that once in the twenties a little boy had come with a note: "Please do not teach my child poetry - he is going to be a grocer". The implication of Sir Keith's emphasis is that children in state schools are going to be work-hands

### History of the SOE

From Mr C. N. Beattie, QC

Sir, I am watching with interest the television series on the activities of SOE (Special Operations Executive) during the war. The story of the operations in Holland, of which I knew nothing, was one of disaster. The sinister suggestion was made by a commentator that the failure of those operations was due to the presence of a traitor at the Baker Street headquarters. My explanation of the failure is much simpler: it was due to sheer incompetence.

During the last two years of the war I was an SOE agent, operating first in Yugoslavia and then in Italy. I was one of the fortunate few who escaped capture and execution by the Germans.

I knew nothing of what went on at our headquarters or of operations carried out by others. But what I do

### Keeping canals clear

From Mr M. Makin

Sir, The National Trust is appealing for help to restore the magnificent wooded terraces overlooking the Thames at Cliveden.

Other less famous stretches of waterway are suffering a similar fate. Diseased and overgrown trees are falling to leave huge gaps in the wooded cuttings at Fenny Compton on the Oxford Canal, at the northern entrance to the Blisworth Tunnel, and in the 10 mile Tring cutting where the Great Ouse Canal crosses the Chilterns.

The first responsibility of the British Waterways Board is to maintain the navigation. The board is no doubt aware of the value of these wooded cuttings to all country-lovers, but they may well need help if the woods are not to die.

Manpower Services Commission groups or teams of walkers, boaters, anglers and ornithologists should be invited by the board to help provide year-round conservation of these beautiful places before we lose the trees and the deer, and the herons, and the kingfishers.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL MAKIN,  
10 Springfield Close,  
Stammore Hill,  
Middlesex,  
September 24.

### Gannet cull

From Dr W. R. P. Bourne

Sir, Possibly, writing from the South Atlantic, I may have fallen far behind in the discussion of the gannet harvest (September 3, 6, 11), but in case not may I add a few further comments?

Generations of ornithological conservationists have regarded the curious taste of the Men of Ness at the bleak northern extremity of the Outer Hebrides for young gannets with sceptical incomprehension,

and so are second-rate citizens who do not need the "frills" of the imaginative disciplines. This always seems "practical" to politicians. But in fact it is disastrously impracticable. The most efficient way to foster the dynamic of learning in children is to stimulate the imagination and to generate in them a curiosity about human nature, the world, and the point of their existence.

Coleridge would have understood this; so would Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, Dickens, George Sampson the educationist, and such philosophers of the nature of knowledge as Michael Polanyi, who found that not least in science is imagination fundamental.

Nothing could be more stupid at a time of national crisis than cutting back on the imaginative disciplines, which are a source of inspiration, vision, and energy. I have argued this case before.

Let us hope teachers will do so in the same spirit of defending the education of the whole being, rather than that of the impracticable "realism" of the new utilitarianism (See *Hard Times* and Dickens's marvellous emphasis on "the childhood of the mind").

Yours etc,  
DAVID HOLBROOK,  
Denmore Lodge,  
Brunswick Gardens,  
Cambridge,  
September 15.

know is that we were a bunch of overgrown schoolboys playing at spies. The German word, *Engländer*, was accurate. No mission that I was concerned in had any proper planning or adequate purpose. It was just a matter of "Have a go, old chap, and see what you can pull off".

For example, I was ordered to land by parachute on Milan racetrack in full British uniform while Northern Italy was still occupied by the Germans, with the object of assuring the civilian population that the Allies would shortly arrive. Happily for me, the order was cancelled, doubtless because the RAF refused to risk an aeroplane on such an absurd enterprise.

Yours faithfully,  
C. BEATTIE,  
24 Old Buildings,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,  
September 26.

until they discovered, after personal inquiry, that, owing to the puritanical nature of local society, the only way that its livelier members can get a decent party is by their annual retreat at the most pleasant season to procure what are, in fact, substantial articles of food on their remotest outlying rock.

Since they treat the gannets no worse than other people treat grouse, it therefore seemed wise to turn a blind eye to both forms of pursuit. By all accounts the grouse are in much worse danger at the moment.

If other people now feel, for their own reasons, that they know better, I hope that they have made proper allowance for the potential impact of their intolerance on local attitudes to conservation in key areas under growing pressure in other more important respects.

Yours faithfully,  
W. R. P. BOURNE,  
c/o 3 Contlaw Place,  
Millthorpe,  
Aberdeen,  
September 23.

Return on savings

From Mr R. L. Halward

Sir, Mr Skingley says (letter, September 22) that the only people to gain from the "leap-frogging" of interest rates by the societies are the printers. He is wrong. The investor gains, and at high time too.

Mr Skingley underestimates the comprehensive capabilities of people if he believes they cannot comprehend that the least generous terms of the societies give a better return than a plain ordinary Post Office or bank savings account.

Yours faithfully,  
R. L. HALWARD,  
3 Wolsley Road,  
Farncombe,  
Godalming,  
Surrey,  
September 22.

### Pie with a purpose

From Mr Patrick Allen

Sir, Under the headline, "Squirrel pie 'regretted'", you report (September 24) that Forestry Commission officials were embarrassed by this delicacy being dished up during a seminar on wildlife in West Glamorgan attended by the commission's chairman.

Why the embarrassment? The site of this seminar was a conservation plantation. Grey squirrels (and in Wales, alas, they no longer come in any other colour) delight in stripping the bark off young hardwood trees, especially beech and sycamore. It is part of their normal feeding behaviour. For the trees, though, these attentions are gravely damaging - sometimes fatally so.

A pest to foresters, this import from America has now ousted the smaller, native red squirrel from most parts of the kingdom. It is a prime example of that scourge of the conservationist, the exotic species. Typically, as here, these introductions from abroad wreak havoc on native plants and animals.

Squirrel pie should be the staple food of all woodland conservationists. It also happens to be very tasty. Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK ALLEN,  
42 Hawthorn Way,  
Cambridge,  
September 26.

## Disturbance of Arctic graves

From Mr Derek Fordham

Sir, Two years ago, in the pale light of an Arctic spring evening, I stood solemnly by the graves of three members of Sir John Franklin's 1845 ill-fated expedition to discover the north-west passage. The graves lie in the heart of the Canadian Arctic on the hauntingly beautiful foreshore of Beechey Island, known to the Eskimos as "Iluvialu", the place of graves. To reach them I travelled by sledge across the pack ice of Barrow Strait from Resolute Bay.

I was appalled to read today (September 26) that a Canadian scientist had been allowed to disinter the bodies of two of these brave men, apparently on the mere whim of inexcusable scientific curiosity.

The location of these graves has been known to the world since Captain H. T. Austin, RN, discovered them in 1850 while searching for traces of Franklin's expedition.

John Hartnell and John Torrington died 138 years ago and have since then lain in peace in this one of the most historic sites in the Arctic. By what absurd warping of scientific logic is it necessary or acceptable to disturb them now?

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK FORDHAM,  
Honorary Secretary,  
The Arctic Club,  
66 Ashburnham Grove,  
Greenwich, SE10,  
September 26.

### Chatsworth drawings

From the Editor of Apollo

Sir, Lord Cottesloe's letter (September 20) following your report (September 19) on the aftermath of the sale of the Chatsworth drawings should receive the most serious consideration.

Your report also refers to the possibility that the trustees of the British Museum might decide on October 6 to exercise their right to purchase any of the 12 drawings the export of which has been temporarily stopped at a total value of nearly £13m. Obviously such a decision might well arouse further controversy in view of past events, particularly if the drawing singled out for this purpose were to be the rather coarse Rubens mentioned in your report and priced at £775,520.

If a further acquisition were to be made a far less controversial one than the Rubens would be the exquisite Rembrandt of a landscape with a sailing boat. This sheet of exceptional beauty was described in the press notice issued by Lord Gower's office as "an outstanding drawing", one of Rembrandt's finest still in this country, and important not only for the study of Rembrandt but for the whole development of landscape drawing in Europe. Nevertheless, its price of £458,640, which is relatively modest in terms of the Chatsworth sale, is below that of the Rubens by over £300,000.

Yours faithfully,  
DENYS SUTTON,  
Editor, *Apollo*,  
22 Davies Street, W1.

### Civil Service ethics

From Mr R. Petch

Sir, In his report yesterday (September 17) of the RIPA (Royal Institute of Public Administration) conference at the weekend, Mr Hennessy omitted to give the outcome of the vote on Mr Ponting's alleged leak. Another newspaper reported that the vote went 25-21 in support of the alleged leak.

I think it would have been a very useful aid to assessment of the representativeness of the conference for the organizers also to have determined the political allegiances (if any) of those present.

Which leads me, as what you would describe as a senior civil servant of 15 years' standing who has occasionally sought but never obtained guidance from the so-called leaders of our profession about what ethical standards we should follow - to pose a question. Is it eccentric of me to think that it is improper for any civil servant whose duties include advising ministers to belong to any political party or group?

Yours faithfully,  
RAY PETCH,  
56 Crofters Mead,  
Croydon,  
Surrey,  
September 18.

### Pie with a purpose

From Mr Patrick Allen

Sir, Under the headline, "Squirrel pie 'regretted'", you report (September 24) that Forestry Commission officials were embarrassed by this delicacy being dished up during a seminar on wildlife in West Glamorgan attended by the commission's chairman.

Why the embarrassment? The site of this seminar was a conservation plantation. Grey squirrels (and in Wales, alas, they no longer come in any other colour) delight in stripping the bark off young hardwood trees, especially beech and sycamore. It is part of their normal feeding behaviour. For the trees, though, these attentions are gravely damaging - sometimes fatally so.

A pest to foresters, this import from America has now ousted the smaller, native red squirrel from most parts of the kingdom. It is a prime example of that scourge of the conservationist, the exotic species. Typically, as here, these introductions from abroad wreak havoc on native plants and animals.

Squirrel pie should be the staple food of all woodland conservationists. It also happens to be very tasty. Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK ALLEN,  
42 Hawthorn Way,  
Cambridge,  
September 26.







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Travel: Staying ahead  
of the crowds on  
Lombok, an island  
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Sport and Auctions

29 SEPTEMBER-5 OCTOBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Today you can emulate the innovators who  
for centuries have delighted in the kite.  
David Pelham traces its noble history and  
explains how in an hour you can make  
your own out of this copy of *The Times*

## Go fly a KITE

Looking somewhat like a still from *Close Encounters*, a strangely assorted group of children and adults stand on a north London hilltop, gazing upwards as though in meditation. A 60-year-old surgeon chats quietly to an 11-year-old schoolboy about aspect ratio, centre of lift, ram-air inflation and sail loading.

This is the jargon of the dedicated kite-flyer; for high above them the sky is filled with brightly coloured creations with names like "The Maori Bird", "The Chinese Centipede", "Captain Madior's Manifier", "Colonel Cody's Compound". The kites are as varied in size and shape as the group who are flying them.

Enthusiasts of a pastime older than recorded history, these people represent the core of the London kite fraternity. Members of a worldwide network of kite-flyers, they are bound by the mysterious, almost mystical, tranquility that kite-flying induces.

The popularity of kite-flying in Britain has tended to soar and dive like the kite itself, at one time caught in the buoyant wind of fashion, at another becalmed. Ten years ago kites were mainly thought of as an amusement for children. Then, around 1976, kites suddenly became a craze among adults. Much of the credit for this belongs to the designer, Peter Powell, who put on the market the first generally available kite with two lines. Now the kite was controllable, adding a new dimension to the hobby.

Like all crazes, this one subsided but it left a hard core of enthusiasts. The current interest in kite-flying is demonstrated by the growing number of local groups and the success of events like the regular kite weekends held in Southampton, which have drawn as many as 14,000 people.

Britain is something of a world leader in kite design. Countries where the hobby is flourishing, like West Germany and the United States, now come here for their kites when once they would have turned to Japan. Professionally made kites can cost up to £500, or as little as £5: the average adult enthusiast pays between £20 and £30.

Meanwhile, a younger generation is being introduced to kites through the increasing popularity of aeronautes as a GCE subject in schools. With these youngsters and the dyed-in-the-wool enthusiast attending his club's "fly-in" and dad taking the children out at weekends, the future of the hobby is guaranteed.

It is widely held that the kite was invented in China thousands of years BC, and to the Chinese it has always been an object of religious and ceremonial significance; a magic symbol celebrating fertility, birth and destiny. But other cultures probably discovered the principles of kite-flying quite independently and in Japan, during the early years of the Tang dynasty, although used widely as a religious and celebratory symbol, the kite was also adapted to military and civil uses.

In 1282, in *The Description of the World*, Marco Polo gives not only a graphic account of the cruelty and hazards involved in manned kite flights, but also an extremely accurate description of good kite-flying technique.

"And so we will tell you how, when any ship must go on a voyage, they prove whether her business will go well or ill. The men of the ship will have a hurdle... and at each corner and side of this framework will be tied a cord, so that there be eight cords, and they will all be tied at the other end to a long rope. Next they will find some fool or drunkard and they will bind him on the hurdle, since no one in his right mind or with his wits about him would expose himself to that peril. And this is done when a strong wind prevails.

"Then the framework being set up opposite the wind, the wind lifts it and carries it into the air, while the men hold on by the long rope. And if while it is in the air, the hurdle leans towards the way of the wind, they pull the rope to them a little so that it is set again upright, after which they let out some more rope, and it rises higher. And if again it tips, once more they pull in the rope until the frame is upright and climbing, and then they yield the rope again, so that in this



manner it would rise so high that it could not be seen, if only the rope were long enough.

"The augury they interpret thus: if a hurdle going straight up makes for the sky, they say that the ship for which the test has been made will have a quick and prosperous voyage... But if the hurdle has not been able to go up, no merchant will be willing to enter the ship for which the test has been made, because they say that she could not finish her voyage and would be oppressed by many ills."

A well known story relates how a famous Japanese robber, Kakinoki Kinsuke, used a man-carrying kite in an attempt to steal the scales from the golden dolphins atop the towers of Nagoya Castle. Fate was against him, however, for although he appears to have landed safely after successfully dislodging a number of scales he was later arrested and punished by being boiled in oil along with his entire family! About 200 years later, in 1927, another thief had better luck. He succeeded in making off with 58 scales, though his method showed none of Kinsuke's panache.

One sport that has been popular throughout Asia for hundreds of years is kite fighting, in which the aim is to

down your opponent's kite by severing his line. The contest is usually one to one, although teams are sometimes involved. A host of beautiful and elaborate hybrid kites have been developed purely for fighting; one of the most popular, seen at festivals throughout the world, is the "Indian Fighter", a tiny diamond of tissue paper glued to a bamboo frame which possesses a manoeuvrability, accuracy and speed that leaves Westerners dumbfounded.

Eastern cultures had a little more than a mild flirtation with the practical properties of the kite. By contrast, when it first began to appear in Europe around the turn of the fifteenth century it was immediately developed as a military tool, and later taken up and put to both civil and military uses until well into the twentieth century.

The first reliable European description of a kite appeared in 1405 as a captioned illustration in Conrad Keyser's account of military technology, *Belifortis*. This described the Penon kite, a type usually flown by horsemen and mainly in the form of animals, wide-mouthed with long flowing tails of finely

spun cloth which writhed like dragons above the soldiers. They were intended not only to inspire awe in an enemy but also to enable archers to determine the length and direction of the wind.

The first illustration of the conventional kite to be published in England is believed to be a diagram in John Bates' *The Mysteries of Nature and Art* of 1634, which shows a diamond kite liberally spiked with "fire crackers... which will give divers blows in the ayre".

By the seventeenth century the kite was generally regarded as no more than a harmless diversion for children. Its scientific potential was ignored, with the notable exception of Isaac Newton, who appears to have made some virtually unrecorded experiments concerning the most economical form for the kite while still a schoolboy.

However, the situation changed dramatically over the next 100 years. Alexander Wilson set the scientific trend in 1749 when he performed the first recorded meteorological experiments with kites. He measured the variations of temperature at different altitudes by raising thermometers on half a dozen kites flying from

a common line to a height of approximately 3,000ft.

Three years later Benjamin Franklin was responsible for the most famous scientific application of the kite of all, sending his electric kite up to prove that lightning was the same "electric matter" as that obtained from generation.

Franklin's discovery was upstaged right at the end of the eighteenth century by Sir George Cayley, whose extensive experiments with kites led directly to his classic pronouncement expressing the essence of aeronautical theory: "The whole problem is confined within these limits, to make a surface support a given weight by the application of power to the resistance of air."

He had discovered the essential separateness of thrust from lift. As he had also guessed at the advantages of a cambered wing capable of producing a lower pressure above the wing surface than below, it seems reasonable to assume that, had a power source strong and light enough existed during Cayley's lifetime, man might have been airborne some fifty years before the Wright brothers.

As it was, his "New Flyer", an extraordinary contraption

### Flight information desk

Forthcoming events: Tomorrow: Wessex Activities, Lordship Sports Centre, Redbridge Lane, Southampton, Hampshire (and the last Sun in each month until December); Oct 7: British Kite Flyers Association Autumn Festival, Old Warden, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire; Oct 14: Kite "Fly In", Blackheath, London SE3.

There are many local fly-ins arranged by kite groups; for details contact the following: Midland: 76 Oxhill Road, Handsworth, Birmingham B21; Brighton: Flat 1, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton, East Sussex; Great Ouse: 12 Clover Road, Eaton Socon, St Neots, Cambridgeshire; Essex: The Croft, Howe Street, Great Waltham, Chelmsford, Essex; Blackheath: 29 Wellington Street, London SE16; Cornwall: 78 Pendarves Road, Falmouth, Cornwall; Croydon: 94 Ringwood Avenue, Croydon, Surrey; Wexham: 51 Alexandra Road, Shirley, Southampton, Hampshire.

National bodies: British Kite Flyers Association, PO Box 35, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire; The Kite Society, 31 Grange Road, Ilford, Essex.

Kite makers: Vertical Visuals, 95 Great Titchfield Street, London W1 (01-638 9411); Wickham Kite Company, 2 Mole Run, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (0494 35388); Awol (specialist in box kites), 39 High Street, Bewdley, Worcestershire (0299 402468).

Kite Shops: Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW1 (01-730 1234); The Kite and Balloon Company, 813 Garrett Lane, London SW18 (01-947 8505) and 27 Essex Street, Birmingham (021 622 2331); Malvern Kites, St Ann's Well, Great Malvern, Worcestershire (06845 65504); The Kite Store, 69 Neal Street, London WC2 (836 1666).

### THE THUNDERER

A simple, step-by-step guide to making your own kite, and where, when and how to fly it

1 Take a double page spread of *The Times*. Fold in half at normal page fold of newspaper (1) and establish a sharp crease with the back of your thumbnail before slitting down crease with sharp knife (2) to give two separate pages.

2 Fold both pages in half horizontally (3). Again establish sharp crease before slitting through (4) to give four separate leaves.

3 Now fold all four pieces in half horizontally to give half four tent-shaped pieces. Take two of these tents, and divide into quarters by folding in half and half again (5). Mark position of the right hand fold after returning to original tent shape.

4 Cut away the shaded areas to leave two diamond shapes (6) which are creased through their centre. These will become the wings and the keels of the kite.

5 Take one of the two remaining uncut tent shapes and place flat to give the main body of the kite (7). Now butt the folded edges of the two diamonds to the two longest edges of the flattened tent (8). Hold in position with weights (two heavy books are ideal) before joining edges with adhesive tape (9).

6 Fold out each diamond flat (10) to make the wings (11) and the keels (12). Again weight paper flat before applying a strip of adhesive tape across the total width of kite (13). Put aside for the moment.

7 To make the three kite sticks take another spread of *The Times* and, by creasing and cutting as before, divide into one complete page and two half pages. What you need:  
● Adhesive tape  
● Four drinking straws  
● One shirt button  
● One reel of strong button thread  
● A copy of *The Times*

8 Tape a drinking straw to the bottom left-hand corner of each sheet (14), and tightly roll it towards the diagonal opposite corner in each case (15), rather like opening a sardine tin. After tightly rolling each stick secure final corner with adhesive tape (16). Now fold the stick ends down to give one stick 60cm long and two sticks 40cm long.

9 Tape the two 40cm spine sticks to the kite, leaving a slight overhang at the trailing edge (17) for tying the tail towing line. Detach the tape from the kite's body and cut through (18) to allow both keels to be folded upwards (19).

10 Turn the kite over and tape the spar stick to the back of the flying line to the towing loop on the keels. (The line must be strong button thread; if you can break it with your fingers it is too weak.) Knot it securely.

11 To make the donkey tails fold the last tent in half, crease and cut (22). Fold both small tents in half, in half again, and yet again (23). Cut at creases to give 16 chevrons. Bundle these into two sets of eight (24) tying one set to the end of a metre of thread and the other at the half-way mark.

12 Use a needle to slip the free end of the thread through a straw, and tie off with a small button. Tape the straw to the towing loop. Make a bridge by passing one metre of thread through small holes in the tips of the keels. Knot the ends. Measure off the halfway point of the thread, tie a small towing loop and the kite is ready.

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### WORLD ON A STRING!

Vertical Visuals hand-craft beautiful kites which are sought by enthusiasts throughout the world. Famous for their performance and excellence of design, they range from easy-to-fly kites for beginners to high-performance promotional kites for industry.

The Kite & Balloon Company supply the full range of Vertical Visuals kites and much more besides. We have all kinds of kites for all kinds of people, whether you want to make your own or buy the latest thing in aerodynamic development. We also have balloons in all shapes and sizes. From a small special occasion to a cost-effective sales promotion we are happy to print your own message in quantities from ten to ten million. If you can't get to one of our shops contact us for our complete catalogue.

The Kite & Balloon Company  
613 Garratt Lane, London SW18 4SU. (01) 946 5962  
27 Essex Street, Birmingham B5 4TR. (021) 622 2331

Vertical Visuals Limited  
95 Gt. Titchfield St., London W1P 7EP. (01) 636 9411

● The best places to fly a kite are flat or gently rolling landscapes where the air is even and mono-directional, such as plains, meadows and beaches, or the windward side of a gentle slope. Avoid trees and high buildings, which cause turbulence, and never fly a kite near electricity cables, airports or motorways, or during electric storms.

● The Thunderer is a light-wind kite, easy to fly even for complete beginners. Suitable wind speeds can be identified as follows: Calm (0-1mph): smoke rises vertically and flags hang limply. Light (1-7 mph): wind direction just shown by smoke leaves rustle. Gentle (7-12 mph): leaves and small twigs in motion; grass moves slightly. Moderate (12-18 mph): dust rises; small branches move; grass shows wind direction.

Should the wind be frisky, additional directional stability can be obtained by adding some extra donkey tails to the tail line. The kite also performs well in the rain.

● To carry The Thunderer safely to the flying field, place it between a folded sheet of card clipped at the top with adhesive tape. Take another piece of stiff card measuring about 60 x 40 to wind the kite in: winding button thread back onto its original reel will take all day.

To launch it, stand with your back to the wind and attach the flying line to the towing loop on the keels. (The line must be strong button thread; if you can break it with your fingers it is too weak.) Knot it securely.

Hold the kite up to the wind, with the towing point in one hand. As it rises, allow the line to tug gently through your fingers. Should it begin to drop, pull it evenly towards you, or take a pace backwards if you don't have enough line out.

Avoid quick movements, and never run with the kite. If there isn't enough wind to lift the kite, wait for a suitable gust. As the kite ascends, again allow the flying line to ease through your fingers, squeezing your fingers to increase its buoyancy. If you let the line run through your fingers the kite will fall away from you and sink towards the ground. Recover it by again pinching your fingers. Get to know the feel of the kite in this way.

If the kite suddenly becomes skittish, walk slowly towards it, letting out line until it has settled. If it suddenly sinks to the ground, walk away from it, at the same time pulling the line in.



Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

## TRAVEL 1

Lombok: Workers' paradise



## Bamboo, birdsong and boiled eggs

Time and the laws of tourism

are suspended on

Lombok in

Indonesia. Clovis

Keith describes

the delights of an

island that is

full of pleasure in

your presence

The view from the hotel terrace was magical: Bali raised its classic volcanic silhouette above encircling clouds and seemed to float above the horizon. It was a better view of the Bali of our dreams than you ever get on Bali itself, and it dominated our day from the moment dawn lit it from behind until sunset pulled out all the stops and Bali disappeared in a blaze of colour.

We were on Lombok, Bali's close neighbour in the neck of the Indonesian archipelago. It is a quick up and down by air, and yet it feels like time travelling. Lombok does have similarities with its illustrious neighbour, having once been its colony and sharing its culture before both were taken

over by the Dutch. It is in some respects Bali before mass tourism, yet it has its own style and charm.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Islamic Sasaks and Balinese Hindus, the latter mainly in the west and in the minority. In the east, the influence of Islam is pervasive with mosques more evident than temples and with the call of the *muezzin* reverberating among birdsong and sea sounds. The vernacular architecture of the Sasak villages, seemingly part of the surrounding vegetation, adds further to the island's uniqueness.

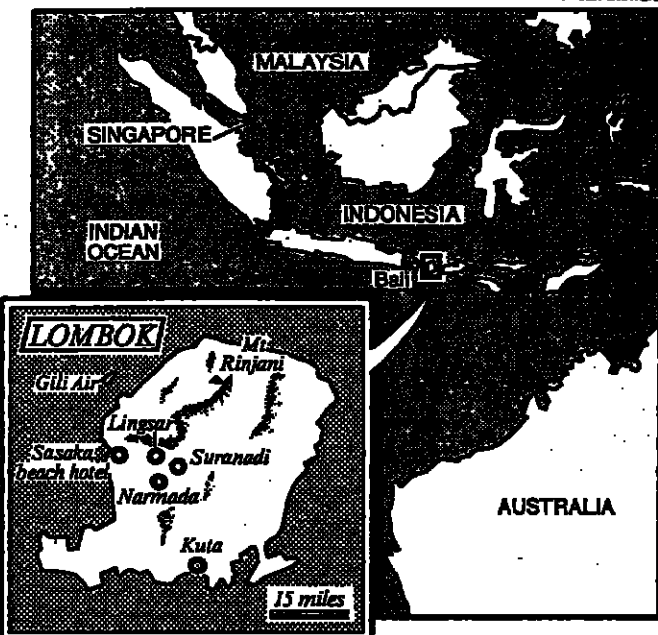
Tourism has hardly arrived and the local people are not yet conditioned to its vagaries. They seem to be full of pleasure and curiosity in your presence. This can be daunting at first: the usual laws of tourism do not exist and you are away from the ghetto-like "protection" of more sophisticated resorts - or perhaps you are freed from it. You are the object of interest, everywhere surrounded by people who want to look at you, touch you and talk to you. We soon learned the local phrase for "where are you going?" and our response of "jalan" ("just walking") was a source of happy laughter.

In a rustic Sasak village, we faced the inhabitants across a gulf of language and manners that seemed unbridgeable. Yet the villagers made a bridge easily. While we hovered on the brink, they had no inhibition and used the only communication possible: touch. Hands reached out, the gap was no more and the giggles started.

"Why are these people so white when we are so brown?" they asked our guide. "Because they drink milk and we drink coffee," he told them; a reply we all greeted with laughter.

Lombok is physically beautiful too, from the gleaming beaches of dark volcanic or white coral sand, to the forested highlands and the more open and arid areas of the south and east. It all seemed lush and fruitful, the air filled with sound from hundreds of little streams. Drought is common though, and we were lucky to have coincided with a period following adequate rainfall. This lack of water plus incoherent irrigation policies may have prevented any major inroads of tourism.

The roads are pretty rudimentary, but then there isn't much traffic. The pace is set by



the little horse-drawn carts or *dokars* which outnumber motor vehicles. In places, it feels like travelling through green tunnels, with the sunlight filtering through the foliage of bamboo interspersed with all the tropical plants we try to grow in our bathrooms.

Timeless figures in their conical hats, moving through the ripening grain, hazy with the dust of winnowing

But most of the landscape is devoted to rice. Paddy fields planted in rotation juxtapose the yellow-orange haze of the ripe crop with the freshly-minted green of the new shoots and the mirrored surfaces of the flooded fields. Everywhere, the people at work offer picturesque tableaux as they plant, winnow or bale the crop. Timeless figures in their conical hats, moving through the ripening grain carrying baskets on shoulder poles or hazy with the chaff and dust from their winnowing.

The little doe-like cows wander by the roadside, neat squadrons of ducks stay in formation or swim in unison by the miniature flagpoles that denote their territory in the paddy fields. Once, a small boy enjoyed our attention as he washed some ponderous buffaloes in a muddy pool. Elsewhere naked children were splashing in streams or flying kites, glossy cockerels darted about and the *dokars* ambled lazily by.

The island's man-made sights are likewise simple and understated. The few Hindu temples have none of the grandeur of those on Bali, and yet they have such peace and beauty that they do not pale in comparison.

At Suranadi, the oldest temple is little more than a cluster of small shrines with rusty corrugated iron roofs, but it is lush with foliage and surrounded by streams and pools. At the nearby Suranadi Hotel you can swim in the freshwater pool if you can face the initial impact of the icy water, so clear that the pebbles on the bottom seem only inches away.

Lingsar, not far from Suranadi, has the holiest temple, reputed to have sacred celestials in the natural springs which will appear if you enter them with boiled eggs. We didn't see them but that didn't spoil our enjoyment of this calm and gentle place.

The water gardens at Narmada, are the apogee of the local love for water and landscape. Once the domain of a Raja, its pools, fountains, gardens and ornate buildings, descend in terraces to a splendid lake. Here the local people enjoying the luxuriant surroundings far outnumbered the few tourists and this was so throughout the island.

We stayed at the Sasaka, as yet the only seaside hotel. Even with its rooms full, its residents made little impact on the long and beautiful beach lined with outrigger fishing boats and populated by local fishermen. It is not ideal for swimming, though, as it shelves steeply and has a strong undertow. We compensated by going to beaches where the swimming was spectacular. Like Gili Air, an offshore island where the glass-clear water offers a Jacques Cousteau world of fish rainbowning through inshore coral. And Kuta in the south: coral sand dunes in a rocky coastline and surf thundering on the protecting reef on the horizon. The hotel organizes such trips with ease.

There are more untouched beaches to find, inland forests full of monkeys and birdsong, a highland area surrounding Mount Rinjani, Indonesia's second highest mountain, which has a dreaming lake and to quote a guide book, "wild nature abounding".

We all vowed we would come back one day, for Lombok catches the soul.

*Jalan Jalan.*

## TRAVEL NOTES

The Indonesian airline Garuda flies from Gatwick to Denpasar in Bali. From Bali to Lombok the flight costs \$18.30 (some £15) single. Garuda Indonesian Airlines are at 199 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-434 2591). Natrabu, a Jakarta-based company with a London office have a just Indonesian programme and will tailor packages in Indonesia, including Lombok. They are at 70-71 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-491 4488 or 493 3457). A good guide book to the area is the *Indonesia Handbook* by Bill Dalton (Moon Publications, Michigan). British distributor is Roger Leacock, 47 York Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 0P, 01-847 0935.

## Amsterdam Poster

For a free copy of an attractive 55cm x 50cm poster together with our brochure on individual inclusive holidays to this beautiful city, write to:

Time Off Ltd., 2a Chester Close, London SW1X 7BQ.

## Greek island studies on the syllabus for half-term



TRAVEL NEWS

The first holiday brochures for 1985 have already emerged but tour companies are still coming up with special offers and extra holidays for October, the last month of the 1984 summer season.

Thomson Holidays has produced a special programme of 18,000 "Supersaver" holidays with prices beginning at £45 for a two-night trip to Malta from Bristol. Many of the holidays cover the October half-term period and feature hotels which cater specially for children.

Most of the popular destinations are covered in the programme and there are departures from 14 airports in the United Kingdom.

Olympic Holidays, the Greek specialist operator, has laid on an extra 3,000 holidays in October to seven destinations. It has chartered extra aircraft to fly to Crete and Rhodes and has also extended its programme to Corfu and Kos, which were due to finish this week, to the end of October. Flights to Zante and Skiathos, which were planned to finish next week, will be extended to the middle of the month.

Join the fray

The Lygon Arms Hotel in Broadway, Worcestershire can relive the Civil War over the weekend of November 22-23. A special programme is being laid on, including an expedition to Edge Hill, site of a crucial battle in 1642, and there will be a demonstration of cannon and musket fire as well as talks by experts on the war.

The weekend costs £165 per person and is included in Prestige Hotels 1984-85 winter-breaks programme. Details from travel agents or from Prestige on 01-439 2365.

Houston direct

Pan American is to resume non-stop flights between London and Houston next summer. The airline suspended operations on the route, which is also served by British Caledonian, in 1982.

Snow fall

The first relaunched winter holiday programme has come from Blue Sky Holidays, which has cut the price of more than 25,000 winter-sports holidays by up to £44. The price reductions will be passed on the customers who have already booked. Blue Sky has also reduced the supplement for departures from Manchester and Glasgow by £5 per person.

America unlimited

Greyhound Lines is to cut the price of some of its Ameripass tickets which give unlimited travel on its network of long-

distance coach services in the United States. As from January 1, the price of a 15-day ticket will be cut by \$5 to \$145 and a 30-day ticket is reduced by \$50 to \$250. A seven-day ticket will cost \$75. Ameripass tickets cannot be bought in North America but they are available in Britain through travel agents or direct from Greyhound, 14-16 Cockspur Street, London SW1 (01-439 5391).

**Egyptian extra**  
Thomas Cook has cut the price of holidays in Egypt from October by up to £249 following the devaluation of the Egyptian pound, to give a starting price of £568 for a nine-day holiday.

Holidaymakers who have booked trips to Egypt from October onwards will be re-invoiced at the lower rates.

**Water music**  
Paquet Cruises appropriately named Rhapsody will operate its annual seaborne music festival on a 12-day Caribbean cruise from Miami on January 2. Artists and orchestras scheduled to perform during the cruise include Vladimir Ashkenazy, Isaac Stern, James Galway and the English Chamber Orchestra. Prices, which

include flights by Pan American between Heathrow and Miami, plus all meals, drinks, excursions and concerts, start at £1,765. Bookings can be made through travel agents or with Equity Travel, 10 Gower Street, London EC1 (01-729 1929).

**Floating prices**  
Blakes Holidays, Britain's oldest-established boat-holiday operator, says price increases for 1985 will average about eight or nine per cent in the peak season. This compares with increases of about 20 per cent which have been announced for foreign inclusive holidays next summer.

**Cruise with Concorde**  
Cunard is chartering a British Airways Concorde to Australia in February to carry passengers joining or leaving the QE2 and Sagaford, which will dock together in Sydney in the middle of their world cruises. Six cruise options are available to passengers using the Concorde flights, starting at £4,070 for a 22-day itinerary on the QE2 which includes the trans-Pacific sector from Los Angeles to Sydney via New Zealand.

Philip Ray

## SKI WITH ALI ROSS - STAR OF THE "HOW WE LEARNED TO SKI" TV SERIES

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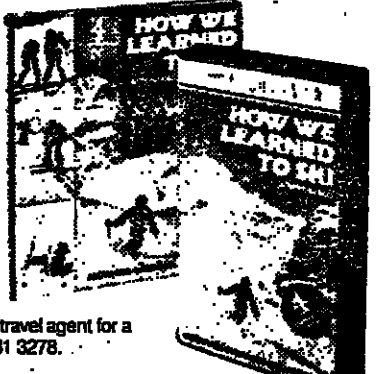
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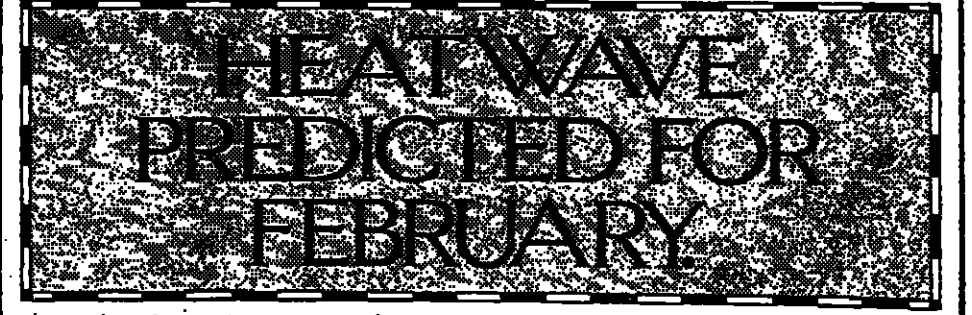
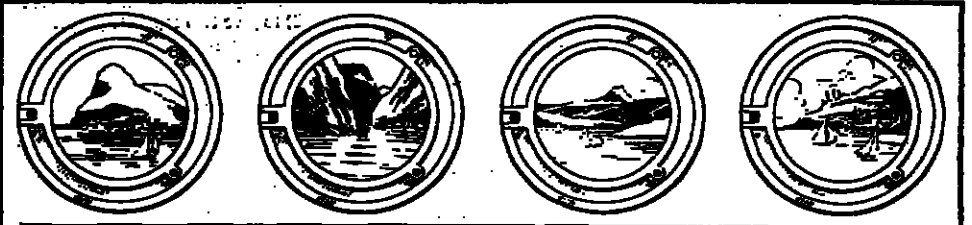
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# The cost of starting from scratch

Thirteen months on, the owner puts a price on the project

The broken bits of brick, the slivers of glass and sheets of roofing tile are gone. We have seen the last of giant thistles and the fences are clear of bindweed. A little more than a year after we started the garden project it is sometimes difficult to remember the chaos from which so much has been wrought.

The habitat of cats and toads is now a well shaped lawn. The borders are filling out, still colourful despite the approach of autumn. We even have an apple.

Since the start of the growing season in the spring the garden has become quite well-established, giving us much simple pleasure in the constant supply of cut blooms, and the discovery of the reality of plants which last winter were only illustrations in books.

How much has it all cost in time and money? We were given a budget of £500 by the newspaper. The ground rules were that the newspaper paid £250 and we paid £250. If the garden cost more than £500 it would be our decision and we would foot the extra bill.

The budget shows a total of £511 but since we already had an allotment we possessed some tools and in the course of the year we were given a small secondhand lawn mower. If someone were starting from scratch they could spend £100 on implements.

The plan we used did not include a shed. Most gardeners want a store or even a greenhouse but even small sheds are over £100. We solved the problem of storage by spending £128 on a purpose-



Ashley Stephenson and the Tenders in the garden, by Laurie Spurgeon

built garden cupboard which stands out of the way at the side of the house.

Ashley Stephenson recommended adding up to six inches of peat to the ground. This would have more than trebled the £46.50 we did spend on peat. Many gardens might not need so much organic material for those that do bear in mind that we may well have to pay for our economy because the soil is still thin.

We seeded the lawn instead of turfing it - preparation of the soil followed by turfing would have cost £350 or more. If the figure for tools is added the budget would have been spent.

As it was we bought nearly 50 shrubs. In many cases we were unable to find the 'specimen' sizes which Ashley Stephenson suggested would fill out the borders quickly. Perhaps that is just as well because specimens can be £10, £20 or £30 each.

The budget does not include £80 for a large number of annuals which we used to give quick colour this year, nor perennials planted out for more lasting effect. We could have saved some money by using seeds and cuttings from friend's gardens for some of the shrubs. It is one economy other gardeners might like to follow.

Another would be not to hire a rotavator, which cost about £30. Double digging even a small garden takes time and energy, so we hired a machine and it did the job quickly and efficiently. None the less the early preparation of the garden took several months of work involving weekends and even-

ings clearing away rubbish and then getting the ground ready.

After all the work there are still changes to be made and more plants to buy. The *Buddleia x Weyerana* Golden Globe recommended for one of the borders is far more unkempt than we realized, so will move it back from the edge of the border where it is too near a rapidly expanding *Choisya ternata*.

A *Deutzia* Mont Rose is too similar to the *Kolkwitzia* next to it and will also be moved. The *Abelia x grandiflora* put into one border as an after thought is less than impressive.

Yet out of all the plants we bought the only real failures were two clematis which could still reappear next spring. Undoubtedly we would have lost more plants had we not watered conscientiously during the summer.

One lesson we have learnt is not to stint on small plants or bulbs. Although we bought 120 daffodils they were still too sparse to provide really solid blocks of colour.

As winter approaches we are beginning a new routine of work, improving and building on what has been created in the past year. Perhaps it is too early for a final verdict but there are few complaints so far.

Stewart Tendler

The project is to form the basis of a book to be published by *Times Books* early next year. It will be written by Ashley Stephenson, *The Times* gardening correspondent, and Stewart Tendler, the owner of the garden.

In the beginning: The garden as it was thirteen months ago

## Lessons learnt at a tender age

After a year's growth we are still some time away from a garden which could truly be described as established. The garden will not be full and complete for three or four years but I am well satisfied with the results so far.

The shrubs suggested for the garden were intended to give it as much colour and foliage as possible at its tender age. As a general rule all the plants have made the kind of growth I would expect although some took time to settle because of the very dry summer.

The layout of the garden has already started to achieve its object, which was to break down the long, thin shape of the plot by masking part of the length using the side borders.

This year, short term plants were used to fill in the spaces between the shrubs in the borders but in future years fewer of these plants may be needed as the shrubs fill out.

Most of the plants used would, when fully grown, take up the ground of two or three of their neighbours. The owners could take out some of the plants or try judicious pruning.

For the moment they should be content with the growth put on by the plants this summer because this will provide the buffer of good health to survive an English winter.

There have been no basic mistakes but a central problem is the quality of the soil which is very thin. It should have been bolstered with heavy supplies of organic material last autumn but our budget would not allow for the kind of addition I would have liked.

As it is, the dry summer has

taken its toll, especially in the lawn. The grass growth has given a good cover but has yellowish patches. More regular feeding will help but the soil needs fresh organic material to make a lasting improvement.

A fine organic material like Humul peat will have to be added to the grass. I described the best method of doing this last month when I dealt with tending the lawn. The borders should be treated with a mulch, this autumn or in the spring.

The owners may still want to change or add plants as the garden continues to develop. They already feel there are gaps along the western fence and against one of the walls of the house where they want to mask their tool box.

The house wall might take a *Cytisus battandieri*, which has pineapple-scented white flowers, or *Clematis armandii* with its sweetly scented white flowers. On the fence they could plant *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*, an evergreen which they have already planted elsewhere in the garden, or *Viburnum burkwoodii*.

Ashley Stephenson

THE COST	
Garden Preparation	Cost
Rotavator hire	28.50
Peat and mulch	69.74
Grass seed, tubs, frames, potting mixtures	92.82
Wooden rake	10.00
Incinerator	10.00
	<b>£211.54</b>
Plants	244.67
Shrub	32.85
Bulbs	22.00
	<b>£299.02</b>
	<b>Total: £511.06</b>

### Cultivate colour

Although colour in the winter is something we all strive for, there are few plants which will survive our winters and provide us with colour throughout the dark months. One plant which will is the pansy, especially the *Universal*.

Early September is the recommended time to plant these pansies, but as this year has been hot and dry I have delayed much planting to enable the beds to be properly moistened. It is important that the plants are established before our weather worsens. Planting takes place when beds have passed their heat and another reason why I have delayed it this year is that other plants have not gone over so quickly as usual. Remove bedding and then dig the beds. Do not add farm yard

manure, although it would be advantageous to add organic matter to the soil this autumn. A thorough wetting of the soil before planting is essential. Universal pansies are compact in habit and they can be planted at 12-inch centres. Plant to about half an inch below the level they were at in the pots, firm in with the hands and do not press too hard with the feet.

These plants will continue to flower provided the weather is not too cold although flower heads have been known to poke up through the snow. They provide colour well into April under normal conditions. Flower size is good and there is a large range of colours which include yellow, blue, purple, red and white; a number also have a blotch on the petals.

Seed sown in May will produce plants for September planting.

### Ravishing rambler

One of the finest sights I remember in any garden exhibition was a plant of *Desfontainia spinosa* rambling over a low wall on the side of a set of steps. This was in mid-September and it was in full flower, showing its solitary crimson and yellow flowers to full advantage. *Desfontainia* is an evergreen and its leaves resemble the holly. Flowers are produced from leaf joints and it will flower from July to early October in most seasons. Hardy in many areas, including the west coast of Scotland, it makes an ideal wall plant, but it needs the protection of a south or west-facing wall. It should not be exposed to full sun, however: a position in partial shade or where it is not exposed to full sun at its hottest is ideal.

The best time to move or plant a new specimen is now. *Desfontainia* is not always easy to establish and autumn planting is preferable because it results in fewer losses.

Soil conditions are critical. It needs a deep, peaty soil. Severely per cent rhododendron peat, not granulated peat, with 30 per cent good loam is ideal.

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## A chug along the centuries

I wasn't too sure about Milton Keynes. Its promise of mirror-glass office blocks and shopping complexes, spanning new Inter-City rail way station, and multi-million-pound twenty-first century entertainment centre did not exactly lure me. Concealed in the 1960s as the country's most modern city, entirely self-sufficient with "the most comprehensive range of shops and services ever assembled under one roof", it hardly seemed the place for a day's excursion.

What did draw me was a mixture of sheer curiosity and a hunch that there was going to be more to Milton Keynes than the popular picture of the place allowed. First impressions, however, confirmed the usual image. Everywhere you go there are cranes on the skyline and roads under construction. And the topography changes hour by hour. "Where have they moved the car park today?" a local remarked as we skirted Linford Wood on our tour of the city. For many people, Milton Keynes is a bit of a joke. Even the scenery is partly manmade. Lakes, hills and mounds have been created, trees planted to "grow taller than buildings". And there are manmade animals to match - the concrete cows "grazing" in a meadow close to the city have long ceased to raise local eyebrows.

But not all the history has been swept away. The four towns and 13 villages which were swallowed into the great development have some heritage to pass on. A Roman villa is currently being excavated at Bradwell; an ancient mound marks a former Saxon meeting place; and there are several medieval churches and seventeenth-century farmhouses. And then there is the canal.

It is possible to travel the length of Milton Keynes by canal, some 11 miles of it, taking in the city's industrial past. There is also the promise of seeing some of the city's wildlife, about which I had heard a good deal. And that is how I came to be sitting aboard the *Linda*, a narrow boat moored at Cosgrove Lock, to the north-west of the city.

The village of Cosgrove retains much of its rural character, with hay barns and thatched cottages and a splendid stone bridge, in Gothic style. The canal (the Grand Junction) divides the main street, with a pedestrian tunnel running underneath it, built so that boatmen and their wives could reach the village shop.

We pulled out from the wharf, and passed first through Cosgrove Lock, after which Charles Crossley, our skipper, began his commentary as we cruised south towards Wolverton. There are mallards, swans, kingfishers, and, if we were lucky, we might catch a glimpse of a heron. Fish included bream, roach, eels, pike and carp, which apparently come as large as 20lb.

Then a small aqueduct came into view. Known as the Iron Trunk, this cast-iron trough on its stone pillar supports is an



Lovely Linda: Charles Crossley and his narrow boat

extraordinary example of industrial-revolution architecture. It replaces eight locks which took the canal down to the River Ouse and up the other side of the valley, and was built in 1811 after an earlier wooden version collapsed. It is very narrow, and quite frightening to peer over. There are dramatic views across the Ouse, rich in water lilies and bull rushes, as it winds its way through the meadows below.

As we continued along the canal, cows (real ones this time) were chewing under the hawthorns. Our luck was in - we saw a heron. They are the best fishermen, one fellow traveller told me. They get the best ones they can't manage to eat on the side.

We approached a slot bridge, a narrow point in the canal where pieces of wood can be slotted across to block the canal when it has to be drained for repair.

Charles and Anne Crossley, who run the *Linda*, both look

the part, he with his ruddy face and almost piratical beard; and she with her hair tied back in a gypsy scarf. A life in the navy, including landings on D-Day (which he loves to tell you about) did not put Charles off life on board ship, and he took to the water in another way when he bought the *Linda* and started passenger cruises from Market Harborough, in 1956.

The Crossleys moved to Cosgrove in 1966, and they now have two boats. Anne also sells traditionally hand-painted canal ware, including stools, water carriers and lamps.

It seemed fitting that these souvenirs of an earlier industrial age should be so cherished in the midst of another. Certainly there is no pleasanter way to discover Milton Keynes - the product of the twentieth century industrial revolution - than through the legacy of the upheaval of two hundred years ago.

Anne Whitehouse

What to see near the canal:  
The Stacey Hill Collection. (0908 582281) Working museum of local industrial and agricultural life. Open special weekends only.  
Watersways Museum, Stoke Bruern near Towcester (0604 862229). Museum of two centuries of canal history.  
Linda Day Cruises: Cosgrove Lock, Milton Keynes (0908 583777). One-hour lock and aqueduct trips over the Ouse; two-hour trips to Old Bradwell to see restored windmill. Longer cruises by arrangement.  
Canalbus: Sundays only, operating between Cosgrove Lock and Ferry Stratford Lock. Fares from £1.25

stage or £5.50 round trip for family of four. More information from British Waterways Board, Area Arterial Department, 43 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts (0823 31362).  
Milton Keynes Development Corporation publishes maps and heritage trails, showing watersways, cycle paths and bridge paths. A leisure guide lists facilities for outdoor pursuits including sailing, water sports, fishing, golf and riding. Milton Keynes Leisure Guide, Milton Keynes Development Corporation, Watendon Tower, Watendon, Milton Keynes (0908 74000). Tourist Information: Saxton Gate West, Central Milton Keynes (0908 673861).

## Simple servant of eccentrics

Continued from page 11

consisting of a wheeled boat supporting a huge kite. It is acknowledged to be the world's first recorded man-carrying glider. It is a measure of Sir George's intelligence that he persuaded his coachman to be the passenger during its first hazardous flight. Upon stepping from the machine the coachman promptly resigned.

Intensive research continued throughout the nineteenth century. Although many of the experiments were somewhat eccentric, the motivation behind them was as admirable as the contraptions were ingenious. Among a host of brilliant and courageous innovators of aviation the most flamboyant was Samuel Franklin Cody, a friend and lookalike of William Frederick Cody, alias "Buffalo Bill". Born in Birdville, Texas, in 1861, he lived the typical prairie life of a cowboy, catching and training wild horses. After an extraordinary career as a showman in the United States he settled in England in 1890. He patented a superb kite in 1901 which he developed for military application.

While the Wright brothers were making their first powered flights in 1903, Cody was busy impressing the British Admiralty with his ascents beneath his giant man-lifting kites. He went on to experiment with powered flight, and in 1908 he became the first man to build and fly an aeroplane in Britain. Cody died as the result of a structural failure to his "Waterplane", which broke up in the air high above Luffin's Plane, Aldershot, in 1913.

Another remarkable innovator was George Pocock, whose famous "Char-Volant" was patented in 1826. Drawn by two large kites, elaborate forerunners of the modern "stunter", or steerable kite, Pocock's elegant lightweight carriage would carry four to five passengers at speeds of up to 20mph.

Early gliding attempts proliferated, though few had even the dubious success of Jean-Marie Le Bris who in 1857 constructed a glider based upon his observations of the albatross. Flying quite literally by the seat of his pants, this amateur aviator was launched from a horse-drawn cart, kite-



The Thunderer: David Pelham explains his design

style, from the end of a line. His intention was to release the line when sufficient altitude had been gained, and then to drift gracefully down to earth. Sadly, however, the horse bolted and the flying line broke from the carriage, wrapped itself around Le Bris's coachman and bore him aloft as well.

Remarkable research was also carried out by Laurence Hargrave, who invented his classic box kite in 1893 and whose experiments and meticulous notebooks contributed to later success at powered flight. Several early aeroplanes were little more than Hargrave's box kite with and engine stuck on the front or the back.

Fellow pioneers included B.F.S. Baden Powell, brother of the founder of the Boy Scouts movement, and Guglielmo Marconi. In 1894 Baden Powell lifted soldiers on a hazardous array of huge, unstable kites with the idea of providing the Army with a means of aerial observation. Seven years later Marconi used one of Baden Powell's "Levitor" kites, to raise an aerial vital to his first

successful transatlantic wireless test.

By 1920, with the development of the aeroplane, the simple kite had made its greatest contribution to modern civilization. Man was defying gravity and realizing an ambition that had gripped him since time immemorial.

Typically, the kite was then once again relegated to comparative obscurity as a crude plaything for children and a few rather odd adults.

But the people on the hilltop appreciate its worth, and smile quietly at the turbulence created by a passing 747 causes a slight rattle of the fabric, and a corresponding tremor to run through the flying line of their fragile craft. And there it bobs, simple and unassuming, graceful and silent, devoid of batteries and circuits, low technology waiting unassuming until the next time it can serve mankind.

David Pelham is a partner of *Pentagram Design* and author of *Kites to Make and Fly* (Pan, £2.50) and *The Penguin Book of Kites* (Penguin, £4.95).



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VALUES

DRINK

Trickiness of the trade in Oporto

At this time of year English wine merchants devote a good deal of their time to tricky vintage talk. Backing a dud vintage, whether it be from Bordeaux or Brunkastel, is always an expensive mistake. But to play safe by purchasing the proven (and usually more expensive) vintages does not make economic sense. This year, with the news from Bordeaux's Quai des Chartrons continuing to be somewhat gloomy (rain during the past fortnight has not improved its prospects), a heavy investment in 1984 claret is unlikely to be high on anyone's agenda.

But every year, possibly the trickiest vintage negotiations of all take place in a busy, cobbled Oporto street once known as the Rua dos Ingleses. Unlike most of the old English wine families in Bordeaux, who have integrated happily with their surroundings, English merchants based in Oporto stick stubbornly to their traditions. One of the most important of these (and perhaps the most archaic) is the men-only lunches held every Wednesday in the imposing granite Factory House - a sort of old-fashioned guild hall - that dominates the Rua dos Ingleses.

The highlight of this event is of course the post-prandial glass or two of port, and I imagine that the English Factory House members, with familiar names like Delaforce, Graham and Sandeman, do a little discreet jockeying with each other to discover which of them are likely to declare that year a vintage. Unlike the rest of the wine world, a firm making port only declares vintage and ships a vintage on average every four years by tradition, the decision depending on the wine's quality and on what the market can stand.

The latest is the 1982 vintage, which after its statutory two years in cask will be bottled this year and shipped in 1985. Having tasted all seven of the '82 vintage ports available I can only agree with those Factory House men that '82 is a worthwhile vintage and thoroughly deserves to be shipped. Not surprisingly in the same league as 1977 and 1963 - truly great vintage port years - '82 is nevertheless of the same rank as 1970 and 1966, both of which are considered good vintages by the port world. And the '82 vintage is in my opinion a distinct improvement on the previous port vintage - the 1980.

The '82 vintage was one of the canes over because of another long, hot, dry summer which followed the third dry winter in succession. With these drought-like conditions, the 1982 crop is predictably small but the grapes were ripe and most quintas (farms) started picking around September 9. Overall I enjoyed the soft, fruity style of the '82 ports - they still have sufficient tannin and backbone to age well and must be one of the finest that Sandeman have made in recent years. In second place came Churchill Graham '82 - a new port house founded by John Graham, who was previously with Taylor's and Cockburn's and is regarded as one of the best port tasters and blenders of his generation. Churchill Graham '82 was definitely a bigger, sweeter, better style of wine with lots of fruit, pepper and spice on the palate.

In third place I put Quinta do Noval Nacional - a rarity made from ungrafted vines. The Nacional had an elegant, full, rich, fruity style but was not in the same league as the first two wines. In a fourth place came Croft whose light, soft flowery-fruity taste contrasted with others. In fifth place came Quinta do Noval '82 whose fruity cedary style was not dissimilar to that of Nacional, its sister wine. Delaforce came a disappointing sixth with its light, better style and Ferreira came seventh.

Jane MacQuitty

Most of these ports are priced at about £7 a bottle but expect to pay duty at £17.40 per case plus shipping, carriage and VAT charges when the wines come over next year. Merchants which carry a range of 1982 vintage ports include Adams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk; Justerini & Brooks, 61 St James's Street, London SW1; Lay & Wheeler, 6 Colver Street, West, Colchester, Essex.

**SLIDING:** Cam Gregory (far left) aged one, is wearing a grey, red and turquoise velvet suit. His mother, Rosalind, thought it was different and likeable even though she usually avoids Continental style clothes as scaled down versions of casual wear for adults. Rhona Vernon-Hunt, aged 18 months, chooses a "Jacques Marquet" cobalt blue dress with grey and white decorative bodice in 50 per cent cotton/50 per cent acrylic from Fenwick's. Brent Cross (size 18 months, £3.95); her mother, Owen, liked the strong colours and lack of frills. She also favours clothes which are machine washable.

**MARCHING:** Harriet Broth-Miller (centre), aged 14 months, steps out in "Creation Summer", a brick red velvet track suit with green-and-blue applique bowing pins from Fenwick's. Brent Cross (size 12 months, £18.95); her mother, Judith, thought it was very well made and good value for money - "a sensible outfit".

**DRUMMING:** Kate Watson, aged 10 1/2 months, enjoys playtime in "Topolina", a quilted sleeveless suit with matching blouse made in mauve and pink from 100 per cent cotton (size 12 months, Fenwick's, £15.95); her mother, Rikky, says that she wouldn't normally dress her in this sort of outfit. She prefers traditional British styles, such as smocks, rather than the European look.

sleeved thermal bodysuit in three sizes which costs £1.60.

Stretch suits can be worn both day and night by a newborn baby - plain ones in white or pastel colours for night time and stronger colours for day. By day, if you wish, Mothercare's all-in-one baby stretchies with turn back scratch mitts start from £3.25 in plain white. John Lewis has its own Jonelle range from £3.45 each and also stock the original Babygro's which cost £3.95. Hennes offers a smart stretch suit in white with candy striped sleeves, feet and collar which would be suitable for day or night. It costs £4.99.

A sleeping bag or sleep suit will be needed in winter. Babyboots have a cosy walk-in sleeper with feet, available in pink or pale blue at £5.30. At Hennes, a white fleecy sleep suit costs £5.99 while the Mothercare velour hooded sleeping bag with turn back mittens in pink or blue at £5.99 can also be used in the daytime for pram outings.

For day wear, the alternative to stretch suits are jogging suits or play suits. These are sets of jumpers or tee shirt with trousers or dungarees which are sometimes accompanied by a gilet for extra warmth. Booties may also be needed for keeping feet warm. They can be worn by both sexes. For baby girls there are dresses or angel tops to be worn, in the winter, with tights.

For pram or buggy rides the baby will need a pram suit. For small babies this could be a knitted garment with integral hood, mittens and feet or as the baby gets older, an all-in-one fleecy-lined pram suit, snowsuit or warm anorak and trousers, with or without hood, mittens and feet.

Once your baby starts crawling, knees and elbows will need protection. It is also a good idea to have a collection of inexpensive, easy-to-laundry trousers and jumpers are suitable and practical for both sexes.

For shopping trips and playing outdoors on mild winter days a toddler will need either a waterproof suit, snow suit or showerproof anorak and waterproof over trousers. Babies need shoes only once they start walking outdoors. Then they must be properly fitted for length and width.

Lynn Barnett

Next week: Baby equipment

Next week: With the Tories in Brighton

Stan Hey

Best for Baby

- Buy boldly and get stylish clothes
- Big or small - how to choose the right size

- Beating the cold and blues - child comfort
- Bright and breezy - the colours for autumn

Baby clothes are big news - and big business - now that the latest small royal is rocking the cradle of fashion and the bosom of his family.

If, like the Princess of Wales, you are a traditionalist at heart, The White House in London's New Bond Street is the place to visit for smocked dresses and crawlers. But prices start at about £90 for these exquisite, hand-made gowns, and, until recently, the fashion-conscious on smaller budgets had to look abroad for stylish baby and toddler clothes. Smart dungarees, jogging suits, quilted gilets and bold, bright coloured dresses could be found only in the small boutique or large department store - and they carried a hefty price tag.

Admittedly, European babyware still offers something special in the way of style with labels such as Babypony, Jean Bourget, Jacques Marquet and Conde-Mail from France, Topolino from Italy and Stummer from Austria. As much of this is bought as gifts by proud grandparents and doting aunts, price is not a problem for the customers of Fenwick's Babyshop at Brent Cross where these names are to be found.

Recently, we had a range of Absorbé snowsuits at £38 each which virtually walked out of the store. Judith Rose, department manager, says, "A quick glance along the Babyshop's rails reveals why customers are prepared to pay for something different - a pretty red and grey wool dress with yellow piping by Babypony costs £9.50 for the 18-month size, a pink and purple top and dungaree set by Topolino is £15.95, while a Stummer velour jogging suit with knitted mittens is £18.95. Quite a snip at £6.95 are the Jacques Marquet knitted jersey dresses in blue, grey and white or red, dark grey and light grey. But for mothers who have to buy the bulk of their children's everyday wear, the seasonal, mainly British-made collections

now offered by Babyboots, Mothercare, British Home Stores, Marks & Spencer, Hennes and other such stores, are eagerly awaited. As long as you do not mind your child looking like a few thousand others you can pander to your fashion taste without over-spending.

Babyboots admit that during the past 18 months they have consciously created a fashion trend. The autumn/winter collection in their latest catalogue and available through 336 outlets offers burgundy, bottle green, red, blue and grey as the predominant colours.

Since being taken over by Sir Terence Conran almost three years ago, the Mothercare clothes - always good value for money - have shown a marked improvement in style - a direct result of the Conran Design Group involvement.

In its latest catalogue (price 25p) Mothercare features some hardwearing, fashionable denim gear which should appeal to the most discerning toddler, while the Mini Togs coordinated range in a warm blue and grey fabric features a playsuit and a cardigan for under £4, with sweatshirt, jogging treads, jumper, gilet and a skirt all under £3. Matching ribbed tights, socks, mittens and hat scarf set complete the range.

Marks & Spencer have always been known for their quality and now they too are opting for clothes in stronger

colours. However, their latest venture is their matinee range for young babies. Available in 25 of their major stores, the range includes a sleepsuit, dungaree and jumper set and a pack of cotton vests all in white and a nursery bag in turquoise and white.

British Home Stores still provides top clothes for babies but the styles and colours are more interesting than formerly with a cord dungaree and anorak set in blue, khaki or brown for £19.99 or a pretty red or green cotton tartan dress at £5.50.

Hennes, initially a Swedish-based company, has 13 stores in London and the South-east and offers practical but fashionable clothes for babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and adults. Strong turquoise, bright yellow and an unusual combination of red and khaki are featured.

The major problem still confronting babyware manufacturers, retailers and customers alike is one of sizing.

The National Children's Wear Association is trying to persuade manufacturers and retailers to use age as a guide. "As many of the babyware purchases are gifts from relatives and friends", Aubrey Niner, their chief executive says, "they are more likely to know the child's approximate age than his height or weight."

Marks & Spencer use age as a size guide from birth to three months, six to 12 months and so on printed on the labels. Babyboots use a mixture of weight and height. The two smallest sizes are 5.5kg, suitable for babies up to about three months old and 8kg for babies up to about six months. After that age, height is the measurement used with 80cm suitable for a child from about six to 12 months, 86cm for about 12 to 18 months and 92cm for a child 18 months to two years.

British Home Stores, Mothercare and Hennes prefer height alone. BHS start at 68cm which is suitable for a baby up to about six months old. Hennes

start at 50cm from birth up to three months old increasing in 10cm increments as do Mothercare which gives a 60cm height for babies up to three months old. Hennes display large size guides in their shops while the size/age relationship is explained in the Mothercare catalogue.

It is when visiting a department store where clothes are bought from a variety of British and European sources that major problems can arise. To help customers, Fenwick's mark an approximate age on the price tag so that, although one pretty French dress had 74cm, one year marked on the original ticket, the price ticket read six to 12 months. John Lewis, too, give an approximate age and height on their tickets. The height is given in inches with centimetres in brackets.

If you are a first time mother you may have little or no knowledge of what a baby should wear - but after a few early-hours-of-the-morning nappy changes you soon learn which clothes are easiest for you and your baby. Bear in mind that clothes for babies and toddlers should be comfortable, protect the skin and keep the child dry and warm. They should never be stiff, heavy or physically restricting.

To make it easy, most stores mark clothes as layette or for the new born and you may be tempted by Mothercare's layette set which contains baby toilettries, terry and disposable nappies as well as clothes. But at £53.80 it is a large outlay and most of the items come in twos, whereas at least three of some clothes - vest, stretch suit and waterproof pants - are needed.

Most new-born babies hate being dressed and undressed, so make sure you buy clothes which are easy to put on - raglan sleeves and stretch material are a great help. Avoid ribbons or string which will knot when you are in a hurry or which the baby can chew or get wrapped round his or her neck.

A small baby has difficulty conserving heat, especially in winter, but if the room is warm, three light layers of clothing should be sufficient - vest and nappy, stretch suit and a shawl or matinee jacket. Various styles of vest are available but a bodysuit - an all-in-one vest and pants with popper fastenings at the crotch - ensures there will be no draughty gap between vest and nappy. Bodysuits cost about £1.30 each but if your home is particularly chilly, Mothercare do a short



Above: Snowsuit in burgundy and cream in sizes 1 to 4. It costs £11.99 and should be available from late October at Babyboots departments in larger branches of Boots.

Above: White stretch suit with pink quilted gilet, age 3 to 6 months, from Babyboots's First Christmas range, £8.99.

Above: Corduroy dungarees in red (£7.99) with brightly coloured check shirt (£3.99), from Marks and Spencer.

Right: Mini-tops in blue and grey, 100 per cent acrylic brushed fabric. The cardigan with contrasting ribbing costs £3.99 and the ra-ra skirt, £2.50, from Mothercare.

EATING OUT

Conference fare Party to a little sustenance along the promenade

This week we visit Blackpool, scene of next week's Labour Party Conference, and look at a number of places where delegates may keep the Red Flag flying...

For those who didn't already suspect, a senior Labour Party figure confirmed to me that "Conference is actually more about bars than restaurants". Nevertheless, in the belief that fraternal delegates will still need sustenance to keep the chill of the Winter Gardens at bay, I suggest a variety of venues.

Blackpool, as befits a rather raucous northern seaside town, is packed with "pit stop" eating places designed to fill the gap between pub and bingo, or indeed Motion 47 and amendment. The same Labour Party source told me that many a delegate intended to have lunch or dinner was souped by the desire for "one more drink", resulting in a last-minute dash to the fish and chip shop, and a bespoken queue of TUC leaders, and MPs.

There are literally hundreds of fish and chip bars in Blackpool and this year they will give conferences the chance to confront head on Nigel Lawson's imposition of VAT on takeaway fish and chips.

The Frying Pan offers a spacious, well-kept room fitted with comfortable, padded wooden benches. They boast that all their fish is fresh, and indeed their crisply fried and well-battered haddock would be hard to beat. Since the Frying Pan is situated in Livingstone Road, it should no doubt expect visits from Ken himself.

For more stylish dining, Clifton Street, just a few minutes' walk from the Winter Gardens, offers a wide variety of choices. TUC leaders will enjoy the Mandarin, a splendidly appointed Chinese restaurant. The menu offers such attractions as fried scallops with seasonal greens (£4), deep-fried duck with wine and orange sauce (£6) and assorted set menus at around £7 a head.

For a short walk from the conference centre, is a tiny, pine-clad cabin affair offering imaginative vegetarian lunches for militant herbivores. Dishes might include country pie (£1.70), filled with vegetables and yellow split peas, brown lentil casserole (£1.70) or a ratatouille with courgettes, peppers and aubergines, beans and coconut (£5p).

While right on the promenade itself, Roberts' Oyster Rooms offer marvellously evocative 1950s premises (Roy Hattersley could get 500 words out of them) and simple seafood snacks - jellied eels, crab salads, Colchester oysters (£4 for six), fresh salmon sandwiches (95p). The Oyster Rooms also offer the worrying thought that yet another Roberts is doing well out of a corner shop.

(chateaubriand), escalopes and scampi, both fried and meuniere. The prices, about £15 a head, might prohibit Il Corsaro to many party activists, but at least it is an oasis of individuality in a desert of conformity - sorry, that's the wrong political philosophy. Finally, a mention for two more, reasonably-priced establishments.

Nibbles, a short walk from the conference centre, is a tiny, pine-clad cabin affair offering imaginative vegetarian lunches for militant herbivores. Dishes might include country pie (£1.70), filled with vegetables and yellow split peas, brown lentil casserole (£1.70) or a ratatouille with courgettes, peppers and aubergines, beans and coconut (£5p).

The Frying Pan, 19 Livingstone Road, Blackpool (no phone). Open: Mon-Sat, 11.45am-2.30pm and 8.30-11.30pm. Mandarin Restaurant, 38 Clifton Street (0253 22887). Open: daily noon-9pm and 6pm-midnight. The Mint, 28-30 Clifton Street (no phone). Open: Mon-Sat 9.30am-11.30pm. Il Corsaro, 36 Clifton Street, (0253 27440). Open: Mon-Sat 7pm-midnight. Nibbles, 14a Milbourne Street (0253 25337). Open: Tue-Sat noon-2pm; Sat 5pm-8pm. Roberts' Oyster Rooms, 92 Promenade (0253 21226). Open: daily 10am-9pm.

Next week: With the Tories in Brighton

Stan Hey

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BRIDGE

Dangers of being too clever by half

There is nothing that bridge tricoleuses enjoy more than the spectacle of an expert confounded by an excess of knowledge. "Too clever for his own good", they chortle, not always fairly.

Rubber Bridge. Love all. Dealer West.

♠ 7842  
♥ 10943  
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♥ 10943  
♦ A76  
♣ K7109

dummy to take the diamond finesse.

"Can I improve on that plan? Ah yes. Provided West is 6-1-1-5, if I take the diamond finesse first, I can test the hearts later, and still retain an entry to dummy to finesse the V10."

Beautifully reasoned. I wish I could report that North was appreciative when West won the OK and gave his partner a ruff.

From maze-like complexities to something simpler. Teams, Game all. Dealer South.

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Historic Ships Collection

Foul-weather friends on a voyage to Discovery

Drenching is the only way to describe the rain on London on the day I decided to visit the Historic Ships Collection at St Katharine Docks. It soaked to the skin all those who stood in it for longer than two minutes; it brought traffic on its way south to Tower Bridge to a halt. For nearly an hour I sat damp and dishevelled in a steamy taxi thinking that there was nothing funny at all about messing about in boats.

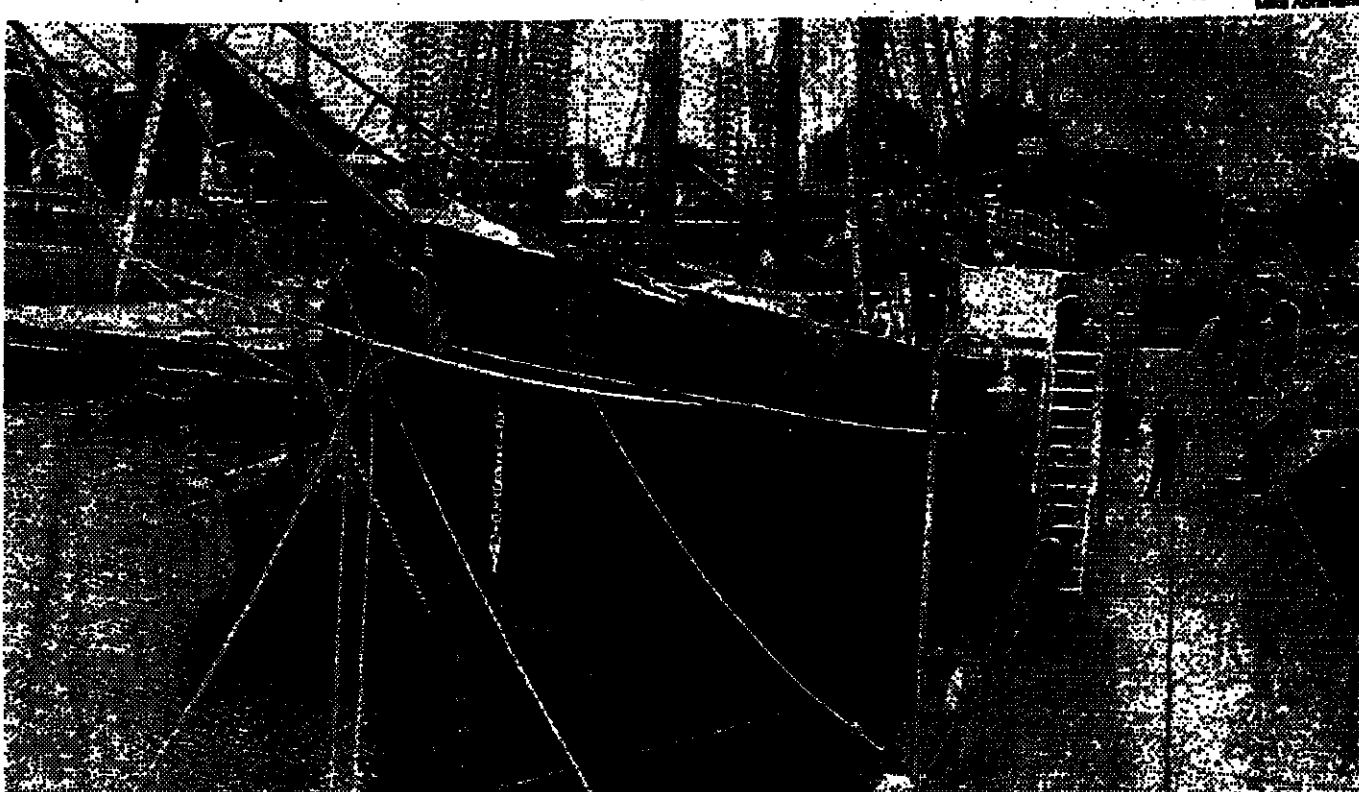
I arrived at my destination an hour and a half behind schedule, seconds too late to snatch a warming toddy from the Dickens Inn, and made my miserable way towards the historic ships. The sun did not break through the clouds to send my spirits soaring, but what did give them a sudden lift was the sight of the seven vessels lying before me.

I was met by a diminutive gentleman in working blues, of Malaysian origin and delightfully helpful. Mr Minjoor suggested coffee in his office - which turned out to be the mate's cabin on the Cambria, a Thames sailing barge.

Thames sailing barges are the most beautiful boats. My last vivid memory of one was of climbing heavily pregnant, aboard the May, owned by Tate and Lyle, as she arrived at Puddle Dock in 1972 with her cargo of Portland stone, carried from Dorset to London for use in the restoration of St Paul's Cathedral.

I can still see her, a great flat-bottomed boat whose deck appeared to be only inches above the waterline, her massive red sails (a Thames sailing barge tradition) blowing gently in the summer wind. On that occasion as I recall she had a crew of three, but a skipper and his mate would be the usual complement for such a barge which, given her size - 90ft long and 22ft wide is amazing (though Mr Minjoor told me, the skipper would be a "donkeyman", or casual labourer, to raise and lower the mast when the barges had to sail under the bridge).

I could have remained on the Cambria for some time, but there were other boats to inspect, the most notable being the Discovery. Mr Minjoor introduced me to Commander Ken Lucas, deputy director of the Maritime Trust, on whose shoulders the management of the ships largely rests.



Number one ship: The Kathleen and May, gift from Sir Yue-Kong Po, a Malaysian shipping magnate

The Discovery, built for Captain Scott to take on the National Antarctic Expedition of 1901, was the last great three-masted, square-rigged wooden vessel to be built in Great Britain and was designed to withstand polar ice for long periods (she was frozen in it for two years on that first expedition). She is massive, majestic and worth every last

penny of the money being spent on her restoration - which is still in progress. It will be at least two years before she is finally refitted and restored to final specifications.

On the top deck sit two crows-nests - one replica and the original barrel in which a succession of lookouts sat crouched 110ft above deck. The Discovery has had a long and

eventful career, well-documented since she set sail from New Zealand in December 1901 with Commander Scott. A crew of 38 and five scientists. But the hundreds of initials and graffiti carved inside the crows nest by a succession of Tom Bowlings did more to conjure up for me howling tempests and freezing conditions than the wardrobe, with all its panelled beauty.

the bathroom, galley and the mess, where an exhibition describing the history of the ship will eventually be displayed.

A recent survey, said Commander Lucas, indicated that many people felt that there should be more to see on the Discovery than there was and since paying visitors are vital to the restoration programme, by 1986 there will probably be tableaux, bigger exhibitions and much of the fabric refitted as it was in Scott's day.

With the rain now no more than a fine drizzle, I made my way around the rest of the ships in the collection, staying for longer than I might have on board the Lydia Eva, a coal-fired steam herring drifter, built in 1930 in King's Lynn, whose crew once followed the shoals of herring in the North Sea out of Yarmouth.

She is the last of the hundreds of similar vessels that once constituted a thriving industry in East Anglia, and although you could not actually smell the fish, see the gulls wheeling or hear the cries of the boatmen, it was easy to imagine how the once when the firmers and stokers and trimmers sailed in her.

Of the other ships, the Kathleen and May, (otherwise known as Lizzie May, after the first captain's daughter), is the last surviving three-masted topsail schooner from the West Country - and was acquired by the Maritime Trust in 1970 when Sir Yue-Kong Po, president of a vast Chinese shipping company, gave £100,000 for her to be bought and restored. Though Sir Yue-Kong Po owns many ships worth millions of pounds, it is the Lizzie May that he refers to as his "number one ship".

Having set off on my exploration damp and disgruntled, I left with renewed interest in ships, and the history of the men and boys who once sailed in them and made Britain synonymous with all that is best about the sea. I shall go back soon - even in bad weather - and take passengers.

Judy Froshaug

The Historic Ships Collection, St Katharine Docks, London E1 4BT. Open all year round, except Christmas Day and Good Friday. 10am-5pm in the summer, 10am-5pm in winter. Admission is £1.00 for adults, 50p for children.

Outings

"A feast of fights and fun, but fear is never far behind..." The Unicorn Theatre for Children, Great Newport Street, London WC2 (079 3280). Today and tomorrow at 2.30pm. Tickets £2.40-£3.40.

TOP DOGS AT LEEDS CASTLE: Twelve of Britain's best prison service guard dogs and their handlers are taking part in the finale of the national prison dog trials, which involves a number of exciting tests, including differentiating between "an escaped prisoner and an innocent bystander". The venue, Leeds Castle, is beautiful whatever the weather. Pavillion Lawn, Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent (0822 65400). Today, from 9am. Castle and Grounds £3.25 adult, £2.25 child.

Grounds only £2.25 adult, £1.25 child.

COMMON LORE WITH STORIES FROM AROUND THE WORLD: Lunchtime entertainment for the under fives with music, games, proverbs, riddles, chants - all aiming to give children the chance to learn music, dances and stories from around the world.

Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, London (748 3854). Today, 12.30pm. Admission 50p.

PUNCH AND JUDY FELLOWSHIP FESTIVAL: Wonderful day out for lovers of the genre, with performers from all over the British Isles, the Continent and America. Star guest this year is Guignol, France's answer to Italy's Puppiniello. Covent Garden Piazza and around, London WC2. Today, 10.30-5pm. Free.

Legend of love: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight



Legend of love: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

CHESS

The tyranny of the treatise

In the early 1900s the Ruy Lopez was by far the most fashionable opening. Masters playing in great tournaments saved useless expenditure of energy in the opening stages of the game by making use of the first 20-odd moves of that opening as laid down in column 154 of the third edition of *Modern Chess Openings* or on page 1,004 of Bilgauer's *Handbuch*.

Chess thus confined by the printed word became an almost static game (there is a curious parallel with the system of trench warfare of the time that reminds one that chess was in origin a war-game). Such leading grandmasters as Maroczy, Schlechter and Teichmann were well versed in this approach in which they might have just as well announced at beginning play "I play the first 24 moves as given on page 1,004 of Bilgauer".

The chess world was relieved from this dismal state of affairs by the advent of the hyper-moderns, of Nimzowitsch, Breyer, Reti and others. To do free use from this textbook the trench warfare experts justice, it must be confessed

that, under the leadership of the great and still underestimated Siebert Tarrasch, they were on the whole right and the hyper-moderns wrong. The latter only made use of their incoherent work as a means of making the German theorists term *ideenreich* (rich in ideas).

Nevertheless, the hyper-moderns brought about a merciful release which made the game much freer and more enjoyable to play for those who like to think for themselves.

In recent years, however, the wheel has come full circle and there has been a tendency on the part of authors of opening books to give a vast number of long lines leading almost to the end of the endings. Hence the two leading Yugoslav treatises produced by the Yugoslavs and the Americans.

The question now is: are we in danger of being dominated by this encyclopaedic dragon and do we need another St George, or rather St Breyer, to free us from this textbook tyranny?

These reflections are caused

by the publication of a vast tome on the openings *Keybook*, the first in a new series entitled *New In Chess 1970-1982*, an encyclopaedic analysis of current chess theory. This vast work runs to 854 pages and enjoys a close relationship with the Yugoslav *Encyclopaedia of the Openings* as some of the contributors are the same.

I have not yet had the time to study the book in enough depth to produce an adequate review. Meanwhile let me give an entertaining game by Larsen, who once promised to be the delivering saint I mentioned earlier. It was played at this year's grandmaster tournament at Bugojno in Yugoslavia where, alas, Larsen came equal bottom, although he did beat the two leading Yugoslav grandmasters Ljubojevic and Gligoric.

White: L. Ljubojevic. Black: B. Larsen. Caro Kann Defence.

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Bf8 4. Bf4 e6 5. e5 c5 6. Nf3 Nc6 7. Bd3 Qc7 8. 0-0 Nxd4 9. Bxd4 Qb6 10. Bb5 Qa5 11. Bxc6+ bxc6 12. Qc2 Bb7 13. Qd3 Bc8 14. Qe2 Bb7 15. Qd3 Bc8 16. Qe2 Bb7 17. Qd3 Bc8 18. Qe2 Bb7 19. Qd3 Bc8 20. Qe2 Bb7 21. Qd3 Bc8 22. Qe2 Bb7 23. Qd3 Bc8 24. Qe2 Bb7 25. Qd3 Bc8 26. Qe2 Bb7 27. Qd3 Bc8 28. Qe2 Bb7 29. Qd3 Bc8 30. Qe2 Bb7 31. Qd3 Bc8 32. Qe2 Bb7 33. Qd3 Bc8 34. Qe2 Bb7 35. Qd3 Bc8 36. Qe2 Bb7 37. Qd3 Bc8 38. Qe2 Bb7 39. Qd3 Bc8 40. Qe2 Bb7 41. Qd3 Bc8 42. Qe2 Bb7 43. Qd3 Bc8 44. Qe2 Bb7 45. Qd3 Bc8 46. Qe2 Bb7 47. Qd3 Bc8 48. Qe2 Bb7 49. Qd3 Bc8 50. Qe2 Bb7 51. Qd3 Bc8 52. Qe2 Bb7 53. Qd3 Bc8 54. Qe2 Bb7 55. Qd3 Bc8 56. Qe2 Bb7 57. Qd3 Bc8 58. Qe2 Bb7 59. Qd3 Bc8 60. Qe2 Bb7 61. Qd3 Bc8 62. Qe2 Bb7 63. Qd3 Bc8 64. Qe2 Bb7 65. Qd3 Bc8 66. Qe2 Bb7 67. Qd3 Bc8 68. Qe2 Bb7 69. Qd3 Bc8 70. Qe2 Bb7 71. Qd3 Bc8 72. Qe2 Bb7 73. Qd3 Bc8 74. Qe2 Bb7 75. Qd3 Bc8 76. Qe2 Bb7 77. Qd3 Bc8 78. Qe2 Bb7 79. Qd3 Bc8 80. Qe2 Bb7 81. Qd3 Bc8 82. Qe2 Bb7 83. Qd3 Bc8 84. Qe2 Bb7 85. Qd3 Bc8 86. Qe2 Bb7 87. Qd3 Bc8 88. Qe2 Bb7 89. Qd3 Bc8 90. Qe2 Bb7 91. Qd3 Bc8 92. Qe2 Bb7 93. Qd3 Bc8 94. Qe2 Bb7 95. Qd3 Bc8 96. Qe2 Bb7 97. Qd3 Bc8 98. Qe2 Bb7 99. Qd3 Bc8 100. Qe2 Bb7

New and bad: no informatics (publisher's own words) about this appears in *New In Chess*. Hitherto everybody - except Larsen - has played the obviously correct Bx8.

In the game Belajsky-Larsen (Match USSR versus the rest of the world) White played 14 N-K5 here and obtained a clear advantage.

A weak move; correct was 20 R-K5, QR-Q1 21 QR-K1.

But this is downright bad. Correct was PxP.

And not 24 RxN, Q-Q6 ch.

Overlooking Black's reply; correct was 26 B-B1.

White resigns, after 28 K-R1, Q-R6 forces mate and if 28 K-B2 QxP ch 29 K-Q3 N-B4 mate.

Harry Golombek

*New In Chess: Keybook* is published by International Chess Database, price £27; also available in two volumes, Part A (£10.50) and Part B (£14.50). A magazine also entitled *New In Chess* is to be published monthly from this month. The subscription for 1984 is £5.50. All available post free from Chess Combination, 22 Rippledale Commercial Estate, Rippledale, Barking, Essex.

Spotting new talent

Much of what is touted in the modern art press, and in the columns of our grand Sunday newspapers is but of the reach of the ordinary private collector, or totally unsuited to his needs or lifestyle. It is all very well covering a Balhaus, but one major example sold at auction this year cost more than £350,000. Similarly, it is quite possible to admire the poetry which the sculptor Richard Long extracts from a simple arrangement of stones on the floor of an art gallery, but few of us have the room to display such a work.

For these reasons, collectors frequently ask art critics what they should look for in a new artist. They often receive lofty and rather self-righteous replies - a sense of quality, originality and all the rest in the age of Anti-Art the first part of the answer will hardly do, and originality has always lain in the eye of the beholder. In fact, misunderstandings chiefly seem to arise because the inquiry itself has been slightly misphrased. What the collector really wants to say is: "I already like the work - but do you advise me to buy it?"

This means that there is a hunger for (usually) figurative paintings of moderate size - the very things which trend-spot-

Strictly local but subtly surreal

ting critics are notoriously most reluctant to bless. One gallery which regularly shows paintings of this sort is the Piccadilly Gallery in Cork Street, and it is well worth looking at one of their exhibitions when they decide to feature a new artist.

Their choice for October is a young artist called Michael Murfin, who I think fulfils most of the criteria which a serious but cautious collector of contemporary paintings ought to apply. To begin with, though he is still young, he already has some track-record. He has exhibited as part of a mixed exhibition at a small but good gallery (now alas defunct) in Covent Garden. He has been given a segment of one of the Serpentine Gallery's summer shows, and has followed this with one-man shows at Imperial College and in Suffolk.

None of this would count for much, however, if the paintings themselves seemed unconvincing. What persuades me, at any rate, about Murfin's work is a combination of two elements - an original range of subject-matter and an equally strong feeling for pictorial design.

Many writers on art would no



Slightly alienated: "Seated Couples" by Michael Murfin

doubt feel that the latter quality should be given precedence. And looking at Murfin's pictures, especially the bigger ones (they range up to about 6ft wide, though canvases of this dimension are exceptional), it is easy to see the geometric bones underlying shapes which are representations of things seen in the real world.

Murfin comes from the sleepy market-town of St Neots,

Cambridgeshire, and, quite exceptionally for a young artist, his subjects have remained strictly local. He paints carmen and spectators at the local regatta. He paints views of farmyards, windmills and haystacks. To these he brings an immediately recognizable vision. His best pictures have something slightly alienated about them as if he were examining what he depicts for

the very first time. They are subtly surreal, without being surrealist.

When I choose to hang a picture on my own walls, what I look for is not merely a kind of negative virtue - an absence of faults which will become increasingly irritating as time goes on - but something which will revivify the work for me even after I have been confronted with it many times.

No one could deny Murfin's sheer competence - he is an excellent draughtsman and an able colourist as well as a good designer of compositions - but what moves me about his paintings is the sense of wonder which they express. Looking at some of his figures one understands the force of Miranda's line in *The Tempest*: "Oh, brave new world, that has such people in it!"

Murfin's prices are roughly speaking in line with those of any debutant in a leading gallery - say £400 for a small work, and £1,800 for a really major one.

Edward Lucie-Smith

"Recent paintings by Michael Murfin" opens at The Piccadilly Gallery, 10a Cork Street, London W1 (022 2875) on Tues. Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 10am-6.30pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm.

OUT AND ABOUT

Brush with a field and an easel



It may be a holiday, but there is no slacking. Our day started at 9.30am with a criticism session, at which the efforts of the previous day were analysed by Christopher. This could have been rather a trial for the shy and incompetent, but encour-

agement is one of his fortes. During a discussion on talent, he commented: "A certain facility for drawing can be a disadvantage" in that it can mean you don't push yourself to progress.

The criticism session included technical advice - "It's a non-event to put two similar textures next to each other in a painting; they should lift each other out" - and epigrammatic observations - "Really, painting is not about producing a stunner for a frame; the picture is a by-product of learning about objects you look at."

Later Christopher gave us a painting demonstration. Seemingly meaningless strokes suddenly added up to a seventeenth-century barn. He works primarily in pastels, the fastest-growing painting medium. "Pastels mean you can leave a picture and go back and still be able to work colour into colour", he says. "The idea is to dash down a picture while you're enthusiastic and then return to it with a fresh eye."

Although 'watercolours and oils are not discouraged, most students use pastels under his inspiration and because they find them easier to work with. As a beginner, I was started in monochrome so I could concentrate on tone. The idea of working on sandpaper sounded

bizarre, but it holds the pastels well. By the end of the day we resembled a group of cat burglars - all fingerprints gone from blending in our pastels.

As well as the tuition and the psychological benefits of belonging to a group was a great aid to art. Rosie said: "You feel far less self-conscious about going into a field with an easel if you're in a group than if you're alone."

Another frequently mentioned benefit of coming away

to a course was the release from the diurnal round, enabling students to concentrate solidly on painting. By the end of the afternoon's session at the barn, I was quite impressed with my progress. Certainly I had achieved more between two and five o'clock more than between the ages of 11 and 18, at which stage I had failed art O-level. The individual instruction seemed to me well gauged; just as I had been about to fling my sandpaper aside in despair, Christopher Asheton-Stones had materialized with correctly levelled words of advice.

Joy Nelson

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## Classical records of the month

## Revelations that plead a most eloquent case

**Il Trovatore** Plovrigh, Fassbender, Domingo, Zaccanaro, Santa Cecilia Orchestra/Giulini. DG 413 355. CD and cassette. Donizetti: Lucia di Lammermoor Gruberova, Kraus, Bruson, Lloyd, RPO/Rescigno. EX 27 0064 9 and cassette.

Carlo Maria Giulini's first recording of *Il Trovatore*, out in a few days' time, should settle the lie once and for all that Verdi's opera is a ramshackle old structure loosely held together by a number of good tunes. Immense care has gone into this set, from the choice of singers (by no means the obvious one in every case) through to the edition.

The Giulini approach - no surprise - is both fastidious and probing. The Santa Cecilia may no longer be one of the world's crack orchestras, but under this baton it plays with a lightness of touch and a sobriety of purpose which plead a most eloquent case for *Trovatore*. And it is a dark piece, with two out of the four principal characters spending nearly all the time wrapped in their own unsavoury thoughts. Dark chords, a hallmark of this recording, announce di Luna's hatred for his rival on his first appearance, while Azucena's obsessive cry for vengeance, "Mi vendica", is almost wistfully optimistic.

Giulini's tempi, except when the palpitations of rage or rivalry run through the orchestra, are slow. In their seventies, conductors tend towards reflectiveness. Those who hanker after a *Trovatore* with blood and thunder should look to another set - probably Mehta on RCA.

Assembling a *Trovatore* cast in the studio is a little easier than in the theatre, but no light task. Domingo's Manrico is less fresh than the one he gave in that Mehta set, but consistently refined, especially in the sections with Azucena, Brigitte Fassbender's performance as the latter is the revelation of the recording: she has never sung the part on stage and probably of East European mezzos, some with uncomfortably blowsy tones, this Azucena becomes a creature of flesh and blood dreaming away her life between delirium and purposeful sanity.

Giorgio Zaccanaro, a baritone insufficiently known here, has a noble blackness in the voice and a total command of *legato* for "Il balen", where all too many di Lunas wander off note. Rosalind Plovrigh was an

adventurous choice even in a world short of Leonoras and her backers have been proved right. The smoky colouring to the voice together with its basic richness slide easily into Giulini's conception of the opera. Despite some insecurities in "D'amor sull'ali rosee" this is a most distinguished entry into the big league recording. Nestor's Ferrando and the contribution of the chorus are decent, no more than that. None the less, Giulini's *Trovatore* is one of the most revealing sets of the year.

Whereas the *Trovatore* cast has not exactly been plucked out of opera house performances, EMI's line-up for *Lucia di Lammermoor* could have walked straight off the stage. Alfredo Kraus has been singing Edgardo for a quarter of a century and Edita Gruberova has been using the title role almost as a calling card.

The two balance excellently so that *Lucia* becomes neither a soprano's opera, as Sutherland made it, nor a tenor's as history tells us it was a century ago. Gruberova concentrates on purely beautiful singing, a bit self-admiring at times perhaps, but allowing Lucia to be a passive little person instead of the more neurotic creature Calas suggested.

Kraus is stretched a bit after the sextet when he curses Lucy and the whole Ashton brood, but elsewhere he is in the most virile voice, whether swearing eternal loyalty to his love by the fountain or calling on her to look down on him from heaven as he stabs himself. Renato Bruson is the dark and belligerent Enrico and Robert Lloyd a somewhat pedestrian Raimondo. Bruno Lazaretti, a tenor, makes a sharp impression as Normanno. Nicola Rescigno, who once appeared regularly with Calas, is self-effacing and the RPO under him clearly know their place in the order of things.

Gheza Dimitrova, who has been singing Turandot at Covent Garden this month, has her first recital for EMI (Opera Arias, EL 27 006 1) which fairly shows off her strengths and weaknesses. The range and attack are extraordinary (try *Odabella's* romanza from *Attila*), but the care for words almost nil (sample Giselda's Ave Maria from *Lombardi*). A mixed record where Dimitrova comes out best with imperious ladies, such as Lady Macbeth.

For owners of CD players there are two outstanding new opera releases. Just how advanced was John Culshaw's *Ring* recording in Vienna is displayed by Das Rheingold (Decca 414 101-2). It was made in the days when it was possible to summon up a proper roster of Wagner singers and it puts the lie to the theory that only digital issues make good CDs. Leonard Bernstein's version of *Tristan und Isolde* (Philips 410 447-2) is more controversial, but Peter Hofmann and Hildegarde Behrens prove that we still have performers who can take on Wagner.

John Higgins



Spacious sound: Sir Colin Davis, who has brought affection and integrity to *The Magic Flute*

## Chastity, sensuality and spiritual refreshment

**Scriabin: Symphony No 3 BBC SO/Pritchard. BBC Artium REG 520. Cassette ZCF 520. BBC CD 520.**  
**Scriabin: Preludes, Sonata, Etude Andrei Gavrilov. HMV EL 27 009 1. Liszt: Années de Pèlerinage - Suisse Jorgé Bolet. Decca 410 150-1.**  
**Debussy: Symphony No 1 Chicago SO/Solti. Decca 411 731-1. Cassette 411 731-4. CD 411 731-2.**

The "ultimate cosmic plan" is probably pushing it a bit far, and even "a gigantic antiochographical musical tapestry of his creative spirit" says more about the nature of the sleeve notes than it does about Scriabin's Third Symphony itself. But the "Divine Poem" and the "Lutes", "Voluptés" and "Jeu Divin", is now present on disc as it hasn't been for quite some time. This is the first recording generally available separately, it is the BBC's first digital release, and also their first compact disc.

Even on black disc, trumpets cleave the air in the Prologue, the elegant violin writing is delicately nuanced, the solo woodwind, with their Messianic prophecies, piping in immediate. And while the recording captures the full physical vibrancy of the orchestra, Sir John Pritchard's light pointing of textures and pace points the chastity within the sensuality.

The delay of this valuable release until this month has brought it happily side by side with an equally important recording of the earlier Scriabin piano works. Andrei Gavrilov's artistry produces a remarkable sense of spiritual refreshment simply because he has already found that fine balance between the thinker and the showman, the rapt and the extrovert.

Nowhere does this show us

better effect than in the miniaturism of the *Preludes*. In Gavrilov's hands they are, separately and cumulatively, a chiaroscuro of timbre and movement, from the deep reverie of the Op 11 Nos 4 and 12 to the rage of No 6 and the prophetic and whimsical chromaticism, lightly touched into life, in the Op 15 No 5. The Sonata No 4 and Op 42 Etude show Gavrilov's power of intellect and muscle.

The other piano record of the month is not doubt the latest Liszt/Bolton instalment: this time the Swiss *Années de Pèlerinage*. When Byron wrote "I live not in myself, but I become Portion of that around me" he could have been speaking for Liszt. And it is precisely that quality of transformation which Jorgé Bolet captures again in the vision of William Tell, never inflated, or in the simplicity of the Pastoral or Eclogue, quietly spoken in the pure-voiced intimacy of his Beethoven.

A symphony to end with - and a revelation. Twenty years after his recording with the London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Georg Solti turns to Mahler's First Symphony with the Chicago, and the result is one of the most illuminating and enchanting readings in the catalogue. Through a range of extreme, live pianissimos; a sudden, raw beauty in the wind solos; a taming of the Chicago's brass until the menacing exuberance of their last appearance above all through an insouciant poise in each shifting pulse and tempo, a few awe-fil magic is worked with the score. An essential buy, whether it's your first or your last First.

Hilary Finch

## Light touch and golden tones

One abiding memory of Sir Colin Davis's last seasons at Covent Garden is surely going to be of the affection and integrity he has brought to *The Magic Flute*, and it is very good to have those qualities fully perpetuated on the new Philips recording. There is a smiling, late-afternoon feeling to the set. The prevailing tempo is a generous and allegro are indulged but not made the aim of the exercise, and there is certainly no pretentious slowness in such passages as the "March of the Priests". The movement is steady and sure, breathing over the bars.

That is in good accord with an orchestral sound both spacious and fresh-toned. Recorded in Germany only last January, the performance has the benefit of the Londoners in excellent form: the accompaniment is firm in every department and yet the individual timbres of oboe, clarinet or trombone make their effect even in tutti. There is thus a light quality of pastoral not at all inappropriate to the opera.

Not everything, though, is richness and light. Working in Dresden gave Sir Colin the opportunity to collaborate with Joachim Herz, who has been encouraged to direct the spoken dialogue with an almost entirely independent cast and in a different acoustic. If the idea is to realize a theatrical ambience, the effect is of scenes from a play interlarded with numbers from an opera, as it has to be when the two are not part of the same performance. It is a price that ought to have been abandoned long ago.

The set's other problem is in the casting, although it has to be said at once that many of the singers could not be bettered in their roles at the moment: I think

Mozart: Die Zauberflöte Soloists, Leipzig Radio Choir, Dresden Staatskapelle/Davis. Philips 411 456-1 (8 records).  
Schoenberg: Pierrot lunaire, Wabern: Concerto Marner, Nash Ensemble/Rattle. Chandos ABR 1048.  
Stockhausen: Stimmung Singcircle. Hyperion A 85115.  
Kurt Moll: Die Lorelei, Leipzig Radio Choir, Dresden Staatskapelle/Davis. Philips 411 456-1 (8 records).  
Toscanini: Blüchlein... agm... Casagary, John Aldie Choir, Ensemble InterContemporain/Boulez. Erato/Conifer STU 71543.  
Debussy: Anaphora; Harveys: Mortuus plango, vltro; Grief: Modulations; Mazur, Ensemble InterContemporain/Boulez.

particularly of Kurt Moll in splendid voice as Sarastro, noble and wise but also wonderfully feeling, and Margaret Price as a Pamina who misses no musical tricks and never slips from her precise golden tone. Mikael Melbye as Papageno is the only singer allowed to speak his own lines, but whether speaking or singing he sensibly makes no try for a comic complicity that could not work on record: his performance is quick-thinking, unaffected and adroit.

Some will also number Peter Schreier's Tamino among the angels, but his performance is not to my taste. There ought to be something of the child of nature in Tamino as well as Papageno, and in Mr Schreier there is none at all.

My next disc takes us from *Singspiel* to *Sprechgesang*. Schoenberg's *Pierrot lunaire* is made available in what I rather suspect must be its finest recording yet, originally produced for Open University students. Jane Manning is uncannily accurate with the notes, and though she

offers plenty of vocal character, this always comes from the lie and speed of the line rather than from any historicist interpretation of it. The accompaniment, as played by the Nash Ensemble for Simon Rattle, tumbles over with vivid imagery that is again conveyed in classically musical terms: it is just chamber music gone wild.

The new recording of Stockhausen's *Stimmung* is also something of a revelation. Since this work consists entirely of overtones of a low B flat intoned for 70 minutes, one might have thought the scope of revelation was slight, but not so. The English group Singcircle perform their own version, where the most important difference from the original recording by the Collegium Vocale of Cologne is one of feeling - of "Stimmung". Indeed, the Cologne group were gay and a bit carefree; the English have examined these extraordinary exercises more closely and found more in them.

More recent music comes on two records inaugurating a new series under the auspices of RCA. Both have included music by English composers, and in both cases it is the English work that is outstanding. Harrison's *Birchwhistle's... agm...* is an unforgettable funeral march more or less reluctantly joined by trumpets, much percussion, ensembles of high and low instruments, and a variously gloomy or ecstatic choral sound. Harveys' *Mortuus plango*, compounded of bells and a boy's singing, is quite simply one of the newest masterpieces of electronic music, stunning in effect.

Paul Griffiths

## Meeting the challenge of a past master

**Handel: Organ Concertos Op 4; Concerto in A Preston, Holliger. The English Concert/Pinnock. Archiv 413 465-1 (2 records).**  
**Handel: Organ Concertos Op 7; Concerto in E and D minor Preston, The English Concert/Pinnock. Archiv 413 468-1 (2 records).**  
**J.S. Bach: Violin Sonatas Huggert, Koopman. Philips 410-401-1 (2 records).**  
**J.S. Bach: Violin Sonatas Goebel, Hill, ter Linden, Bouman. Archiv 413 326-1 (2 records).**

"His amazing command of the instrument, the grandeur and dignity of his style, the copiousness of his imagination and the fertility of his invention were qualities that absorbed every inferior attainment." Thus Sir John Hawkins described Handel's organ playing, and Hawkins's account of Handel's "stupendous art" remains one of the most vivid and affecting descriptions of any performing musician. But we should not be misled by Hawkins's use of words like "grandeur" into thinking that Handel played his concertos very loudly or very slowly, that he absorbed every virtue of the instrument he had at his disposal at the Covent Garden Theatre (where the concertos were used as interval entertainment) is that it was small, and without pedals.

Hawkins made it clear that one of the features that gave Handel's concertos their compelling appeal was their unique fusion of the roles of composer and performer. Many movements in the Op 7 concertos are simply marked *organo ad libitum*; those in Op 4 also also require elaboration and decoration. That presents one major challenge to the present-day performer; another is to recreate the concentrated small-scale "grandeur" of the music.

On the second of these two



Composers in command: Handel and J.S. Bach

counts the new recording by Simon Preston and the English Concert is a complete success. The sound he uses is perfect: for Op 4 Nos 1-5 (No 6 is delicately played on the harp by Ursula Holliger) he uses a quite delightful organ of 1766 by John Byfield II (originally made for Castle Grant in Banffshire but now meticulously restored at Finchcocks, Kent by Martin Renshaw). Its clear, agile tone blends ideally with the thin, dancing strings of the English Concert.

For the *A Major Concerto* on the first set and for all the Op 7 concertos in the second set, Preston moves to an even more remarkable organ, built in 1789-91 by Samuel Green for Lichfield Cathedral but later moved to a parish church in Armitage, Staffordshire. It has been specially restored and repaired for the recording, and although it seems late in date, it belongs firmly to the eighteenth-century classical tradition of organ building with a full, clear sound of splendid nobility and boldness.

It might have overwhelmed the players, but Preston plays it with a deft, gentle touch, brilliant in articulation and alert in phrasing.

There remains the problem of capturing the spirit of the composer waiting for the work as he went along. On the major rival to this version (Telefunken 6.35282), Herbert Tachezi gives a real impression of improvising the ad lib movements, of adding decoration spontaneously and excitingly.

Preston's playing is much more cautious in this respect. Everything sounds planned, and the ad lib movements are supplied (as in most previous recordings) by carefully chosen pre-existing Handel material - keyboard works, or transcriptions of the choral fugues. This is partly successful, but does not quite achieve the "fertility of invention" which Hawkins said distinguished Handel's playing. Perhaps that is an unreasonable thing to ask of a modern player: certainly this pair of two-disc sets provides extensive, delightful listening.

Two superb recordings of Bach's sonatas for violin and keyboard certainly indicate how fast the art of the baroque violin is progressing. But the interpretations could scarcely be more different. Monica Huggert and Ton Koopman are poised, precise and absolutely direct in

their playing; Reinhard Goebel and his colleagues from Musica Antiqua Cologne (this two-disc set is extracted from their large and splendid boxed set of Bach's Chamber Music on Archiv) are wayward, stimulating, but not less convincing.

Huggert and Koopman offer less music: the six authentic sonatas plus two alternative movements. Goebel adds the G minor Sonata BWV 1020 and the G major Sonata BWV 1021 which are probably "from the school of" Bach. Profoundly satisfying in Huggert's playing are her incisive attack and long, plangent lines in the slow movements, carefully matched to the quite different textures of Koopman's harpsichord. He provides the rhythmic frame work; she soars above it, and the dialogue between the two in the fast movements is electrifying. They can take a very slow tempo in, for example, the opening of the F minor Sonata, and sustain it most movingly, while the concerto-like opening of the G major Sonata buzzes with excitement and suppressed tension.

In Goebel's recording there is more the feeling of brilliant soloist, being accompanied by a stark of imagination in his playing that outpaces his rivals: his opening of the A major Sonata, with a casually stroked open string, gradually intensified, is one movement among many. The fast movements are very fast and tightly screwed into place, and although Robert Hill partners him well there is no doubt where the character of the performance comes from. Like one of Harnoncourt's recordings, it forces you to think about the music and challenges your preconceptions; it is certainly thrilling and disturbing.

Nicholas Kenyon

## GALLERIES

## Labours of love behind the best of Matisse

"In terms of sheer pleasure, this is going to be one of the most enjoyable shows for a long time," says John Golding, the artist, art historian and one of the organizers of the Matisse exhibition, which opens at Hayward on Wednesday. It is not the sort of pleasure one usually associates with the great colourist (1869-1954). The statement that he wasted his art to be like a good armchair has been done to death," Golding says. And so this show concentrates on the effort behind all those apparently effortless masterpieces: the drawings and sculpture.

It is astonishing how successful the organizers have been in gathering up the best. "I didn't choose the sculpture," Golding says, "I just said 'Get everything, and they did'. All but one of the sculptures Matisse ever made will be there, the missing work being too fragile to travel. Of the drawings, they have got 95 per cent of my original list" and Golding's only regret is the absence of five major works.

Apart from keeping most of his drawings (both good and bad), Matisse was highly articulate in expressing his thoughts. The two erudite catalogues quote him extensively. In 1946 he wrote: "I have always tried to hide my own efforts and wanted my work to have the lightness and joyfulness of a springtime which never lets anyone suspect the labours it has cost". He did not settle for Faurism, of which he was in 1905 the undisputed leader, or for the comfortable decorative style of Nice during the war years, where colourful shelters open into light-filled rooms. He chose instead to return constantly to source and resolve serious issues of space and form.

Drawing, which Golding calls Matisse's "artistic biography", is an example. The exhibition reveals the wide variety of drawing styles he experimented with: semi-abstract, curling arabesques, applied with a thick brush or almost abstract. Many show the ghostly lines of ornate representational images underneath the final flowing lines.

He also related his sculpture to his painting, saying, "I sculpted as a painter: I did not sculpt like a sculptor". More than half his sculpture was completed between 1900 and 1909, when he was first searching for a style. He made only three from 1930 to 1954. It has a very different tone to the rest of his work, being rather lumpen and overshadowed by the exuberance of his painting. Stylistically, however, it helped Matisse bring monumentality into his other work. After completing "Large Seated Nude" in 1925, he repeated her pose in "Decorative Figure on an Ornate Ground." Today it is considered a masterpiece.

At the end of his career, all Matisse's skills came together. He had an operation in 1941 which left him bed-ridden, but even more spiritually aware and grateful for life. He struck upon "décapage", or the paper cutout as his final mode of expression, delighting in the fact that he cut to the quick in colour, and that his colours were drawing "directly into colour". At the exhibition can be seen three of his most famous cutouts, "Blue Nudes".

Sarah Jane Checkland

"Henri Matisse: Sculpture and Drawings" opens at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (826 3144) on Wed, until Jan 6, Mon-Wed 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 12 noon-6pm.



Work of genius: The Plumed Hat, one of Matisse's drawings

## Openings

**BEAUTY'S AWAKENING:** Camanary exhibition of the Art Workers' Guild features the work of guildsmen from 1884 to the present day, often the result of collaboration between specialists. Brighton Museum, Church Street, Brighton (0273 603005). Until Nov 25, Tues-Sat 10am-5.45pm, Sun 2-5pm. Closed Mon.

**MARY MARTIN (1907-1969):** Mature work from the 1950s and 1960s by the abstract English artist who died in her prime. The Tate Gallery, Millbank (821

1313). From Wed. until Nov 25, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm.

**SHENIDA AMERY STUDIO:** Opening show for studio built by the artist. Ms Amery's exhibition consists of realistic female figures in bronze which have, apparently, an "inner emotional quality that only a woman can capture". Shenida Amery Studio, 25A Edith Grove, World's End, Chelsea, London SW10 (851 1775). Opens Mon. until Fri 2pm-8pm.

**ITALIAN ETCHINGS:** Work by 12 twentieth century artists, including Giotto Morandi, from the Gallery of Modern Art in Bologna.

## Photography

**EDWIN SMITH 1935-1971** Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (01-589 6371). Until Jan 20, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.  
To Edwin Smith beauty can reside in the merest trifle, such as nettles pushing through the slats of a neglected seat at Rousham. Smith considered himself an architect, painter and draughtsman rather than a photographer and he achieved a remarkable standard. Many of the photographs on show are well known from his books, others have been treasured from the 60,000 negatives due to come to the museum from Smith's widow, Olive Cook. A book is also available from Thames and Hudson, price £18.

**THE FACE OF CRAFT** British Crafts Council, 43 Earham Street, London WC2 (01-938 6953). Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 11am-5pm. Portraits of craftsmen by Philip Sayer who, through dramatic lighting and an intuitive feel for design, produces wonderful photographs which explore the relationship between his subjects and their environment.

**CORNEL LUCAS RETROSPECTIVE** Stillie Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (041-557 1140). Until Oct 28, Tues-Sat 10.30am-5pm. Eighty-eight wonderful portraits of filmstars such as Brigitte Bardot, Marlene Dietrich and Gregory Peck by Cornel Lucas.

**National Museum of Wales, Cathay's Park, Cardiff (0222 397951).** Opens Fri. until Oct 24 when it tours Brecon, Carmarthen and Llanelli. Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-5pm.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATERCOLOURS:** The 300th exhibition of the society includes paintings by Stanley Roy Badrinar, a landscape artist whose work has illustrated many natural history publications. Bankside Gallery, 4-8 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, London SE1 (022 7521). Tues-Sat 10.30am-5pm. Sun 2-6pm. Adults 50p, children 25p.



Country charm: A cottage in Wylfe, Wiltshire, by Edwin Smith

## Selected

**WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE MIDDLE AGES** Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park (061 275 4868). Until Dec 8, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Thurs 10am-6pm. Show to mark the 150th anniversary of Morris's birth, with loans from all over the British Isles. Illustrates the period of Victorian Gothic revival with works by Pugin, Rossetti and Burgess and a number of room sets bringing together furniture, textiles and paintings made for Morris's Red House.

**BRITISH PRINTS 1900-1950** Blond Fine Art, 33 Sackville Street, London W1 (437 1230). Until Oct 20, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

This year's Blond Fine Art annual print exhibition includes wood engravings of the 1920s and 1930s by such artists as Paul Nash and Eric Gill.

**THE GLASGOW STYLE 1890-1920** Glasgow Museums and Art Galleries, Kelvingrove, Glasgow (041 334 1734). Until Oct 28, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-5pm. This superb show is being extended until the end of the month by popular demand.

## OPERA

**ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, London WC1 (240 1068)**  
Donizetti's sparkling comedy, *Don Pasquale*, in Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's production, now staged by Paul Ross, returns to the Royal Opera this week, with a new cast (Oct 6-7, 10-11, 13-14, 18-19). The role of Don Pasquale is played by the wealthy, scheming old bachelor of the title role, Marie McLaughlin is Norina. Meanwhile, tonight, Wed and Fri, the partying characters revival of *Tosca*. On Mon and Thurs at 6.30pm Elijah Moshinsky's new production of *Tannhäuser*.

**ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA** Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (835 3181)  
Tonight, the last chance to see David Pountney's widely acclaimed new production of Janacek's *Osud* (Fate), in its double-bill with the *Bruckner Metaphysical Songs*; on Thurs the new and controversial production of *Madam Butterfly*. The *Barber of Seville* is on Fri, with Alan Ope and Della Jones; and on Oct 6 John Copley's production of Massenet's *Manon* returns. All performances start at 7.30pm except *Manon* (7pm).

**OPERA NORTH** Grand Theatre, New Brigsteed, Leeds (0532 45851/448371)  
The long-awaited British premiere of Ernst Krenek's *Johnny Strikes Up* takes to the stage on Oct 6 at 7.15pm. A cult opera in the late 1920s, its dizzy musical mélange of Puccini, jazz and ragtime should provide the excuse for some vigorous theatrical spectacle in Anthony Bosch's new production. Earlier this week there are more chances to see the new *Cav* and *Pag* tonight and on Fri.

**WELSH NATIONAL OPERA** Bristol Hippodrome, Bristol (0272 284444)  
On Tues Verdi's *Ernani*, with Maria Bjornson's stunning Velasquez-inspired designs; on Wed and Fri *Andri Serber's Merry Widow*; on Thurs *La Bohème*; and on Oct 6 Martin's powerful Greek Passion, a production not to be missed. All performances start at 7.15pm.

Opera: Hilary Finch  
Photography: Michael Young











## THE WEEK



Lyrical: Judy Garland, in a tribute to Ira Gershwin (see Radio)

## Radio

**JOHN MASTERS:** An appreciation of the novelist and soldier, narrated by Bill Trevers. It draws on Masters's autobiographies and includes interviews with friends and colleagues. The programme is an introduction to an 18-part drama series, based on four of Masters's novels about the Savage family and covering more than a century of British rule in India up to 1946. The series opens with *The Deceivers* and among the cast are Gary Bond, Nicky Henson and Saeed Jeffery. Radio 4, introductory appreciation tonight, 10.15-11pm; *The Deceivers*, Radio 4, tomorrow, 9.02-10pm.

**THE MASTER BUILDER:** Henrik Ibsen's play, translated by Michael Meyer and directed by Ronald Mason, the BBC Radio head of drama, is a play about the master builder, Solness, at the peak of his career and determined

to maintain his eminence against the challenge of younger men. With Michael Gwynn as Ragnar, Madeline Church as Hilde and Mary Wimbush as Mrs Solness. Radio 3, tomorrow, 7-9pm.

**SIMPSON "FIRST":** The premiere of Robert Simpson's *7th Symphony* is the highlight of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra's concert, relayed direct from the Philharmonic Hall. On either side of the Simpson work, Bryden Thomson conducts Elgar's *Introduction and Allegro for Strings* and Beethoven's *Violin Concerto in D*, played by Nigel Kennedy. Radio 3, Wed, 7.30-9.35pm.

**LYRICS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS:** A tribute to the lyricist Ira Gershwin, who died last year at the age of 86. With his younger brother, George, he wrote standards like "A Foggy Day" and "Love is Here to Stay", as well as the folk opera *Porgy and Bess*. The six-part series is presented by André Previn. Sam Wanamaker

plays Gershwin and there are vocal illustrations from Ella Fitzgerald, Fred Astaire, Frank Sinatra and Judy Garland. Radio 2, Wed, 8.02-8.30pm.

**REBELS:** Studies of five twentieth-century figures who confronted the conventions of their society and paid the price. The first is Guy Burgess, who proceeded from Eton and Cambridge to spying for Russia; he also worked as a producer at the BBC, where he once, in a drunken state, tried forcibly to enter the office now occupied by the producer of this series, Gwyneth Hulse. Future programmes deal with Janis Joplin, Marlon Brando, Paul Robeson and Lennie Bruce. Radio 4, Fri, 4.10-4.40pm.

## Auctions

**GEORGIAN TREASURES:** A George III mahogany library bookcase is expected to make between £5,000 and £10,000 and 12 Chippendale dining chairs £25,000 to £30,000 in a sale from an eighteenth-century house, Castle Hill. Other Georgian pieces include a mahogany architect's table (£5,000-£8,000), a tallboy of Chinese Chippendale design and a writing table. Also objects of art, carpets, pictures, ceramics and clocks. Castle Hill, Englefield Green, near Egham, Surrey. Mon and Tues, 2pm. Christie's South Kensington (581 2231).

**DESIRABLE DOLL:** An English wooden doll dating from about 1680 is estimated at £5,000 to £8,000 in a sale of toys and dolls. The doll is still dressed in her original silk and muslin dress and apron and enclosed in a contemporary glass-fronted case lined with black-printed wallpaper.



Sotheby's sale: A rare Vicky Pietrot serenading the moon

Among other early English dolls are two from the George III period and the sale also includes doll's houses, teddy bears, rocking horses, puppets and musical boxes. Sotheby's, 34 and 35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Wed, 10.30 am and 2.30 pm.

**FUNNY MONEY:** Have you heard the story of the Irish 30-shilling note? Before you laugh, there is

one (1839) worth £200 in a sale of paper money and bustled bonds. A Bank of England five-shilling note at £700, £1 notes at about £250 and ten-shilling notes for £100 are among rarities of 160 territories. Oldest is a fourteenth century Chinese Ming dynasty note worth £300. Philatelic, Blenheim Street, London W1 (623 6502). Viewing Wed, Thurs 9 am-4.30 pm, Fri 9-11 am. Sale Fri noon.

## Sport

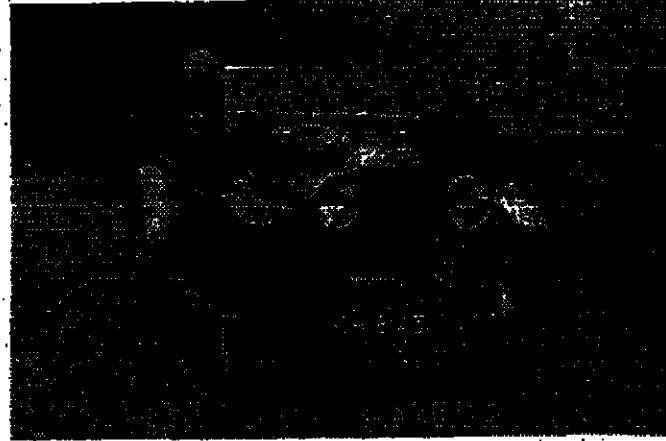
**RUGBY UNION:** England warm up for the new season against the Rugby Football Union President's XV today in a match to celebrate 75 years of rugby at Twickenham. Kick off 3pm; highlights in *Rugby Special*, BBC 2, 8.35-9.25pm.

**RACING FROM ASCOT:** The highlight of today's meeting is the Royal Lodge Stakes (3.05pm) which, with top two-year-olds like Knocham, Phalaris and Reach in opposition, could establish the sprint favourites for the 1985 Derby. It is one of four races on the Ascot card covered live in *Grandstand*. BBC 1, from 2pm.

**HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW:** Starts on Mon with a tribute to the British riders who did so well at the Olympic Games and the first day's programme also includes the Next and Next Stakes, the heavy horses and the Club Games. There is television coverage from Wembley Arena throughout the week, starting on Mon, BBC 1, 10.05-11.05pm.

## Other events

**NORTHERN CLASSIC CAR SHOW:** A nostalgic look back at the history of the motor car, with 400 vehicles on display. There will be a special exhibit of Alvis models and of cars made by some of the 30 companies who have operated in and around Manchester. More than 80 cars will come under the hammer in a classic car auction and seekers after elusive spares can make their pick of 150 stalls in the automobile Belle Vue Centre, Hyde Road, Manchester M12. Today and tomorrow, 10am-6pm (auction today, 1pm). Adults £2.50, children 50p. Information: 0522 430008.



Lancashire lass: 1910 25hp Rothwell (see Other events)

**HORSEMAN'S SUNDAY:** More than 1,000 ridden, driven and in-hand horses, ponies and donkeys and even a goat or two are assembling at Tattenham Corner on Epsom Downs tomorrow for a service and blessing at 11.45am, followed by a parade when each animal receives a commemorative rosette. Information from the British Equestrian Centre (0203 52241).

**MUSIC FROM SENEGAL:** Making their first appearance in Britain are Senegal's leading traditional musicians, Amadou Ndiaye Samb and Samba Diabere Samb, singing to and performing on the khalam, the small five-string lute which is thought to have been a forerunner of the banjo. Shaw Theatre, Euston Road, London NW1 (388 1304). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

**AUTUMN IN PARK LANE:** Leading dealers from Britain and overseas are selling fine English and Continental furniture, paintings,

silver, jewelry, clocks, prints, objects of art, art nouveau and art deco at the fifth Park Lane Hotel Antiques Fair. Also on show is a selection of items with a royal association, including a nineteenth-century baby dress made for the Prince of Wales and a work sample of the present Queen's coronation robe, lent by the Royal School of Needlework. Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1. The fair is being opened on Wed by the Countess Mountbatten of Burma. Wed 2-7pm, Thurs-Sun 11am-7.30pm, Mon Oct 8 11am-9pm. Admission £2. Information: 01-955 5054.

**NOTTINGHAM GOOSE FAIR:** Amusement fair dating back to medieval times, a traditional mixture of exhibitions, stalls, slideshows and rides. Goose Fair Site, Forest Recreation Ground, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham. Thurs, noon-midnight; Fri and Sat, 10am-midnight. Free. Information: 0802 417324.

## THEATRE

## Saddled with a success at the National

Ian Charleson, whose last role at the National Theatre was Sly in *Macbeth*, returns there as an American of a different kind in Sam Shepard's *Fool for Love*, which opens at the Cottesloe on Thursday. He plays a cowboy whose livelihood is dying and whose lover has disappeared until he catches up with her in a low-rent motel room on the edge of the Mojave desert.

It is the British premiere for Shepard's new play, which is at present having a highly successful run on Broadway, and it follows Shepard's previous play *True West*, which also had its British premiere at the Cottesloe in 1981.

Charleson, a great admirer of Shepard's work, would have liked to have seen the American production before he knew he was to be cast in the role of the cowboy Eddie. But, he says, "I would not wish to see it now. It is not very helpful to see other people doing it."

As an actor, playwright, director, musician and horseman, Shepard has been described as "the American West's version of Shakespeare". Certainly as an actor he ought to be able to write for actors. "Any good writer is good for actors," Charleson says.

Shepard gives his actors good dialogue and dangerous situations to play. He puts you in explosive situations and it makes for lively dialogue.

*Fool for Love* is basically a long argument between Eddie and his girl May (played by Julie Walters) as he tries to persuade her to return with him to his Wyoming trailer. "In the course of the play you learn the nature of their relationship as it is unravelled. You learn a lot



Grabbing attention: Ian Charleson and Julie Walters in rehearsal for Fool for Love

about men, and women in American society, about the freedom of the West and its decline.

The play has a cast of four, but Eddie and May are at the forefront almost all the time. "It is a tough play to do, for there is no build up to a climax. It starts at a high pitch from the start, and there is no room for a lapse in concentration," Charleson says.

He is fascinated by the many layers of the play and the way it

attempts to draw the audience in by releasing information bit by bit, like clues in a thriller. "In the end you have to play the story and hope that the different layers emerge. The audience can sit and watch it as a story, but it is not wholly naturalistic. There is always something surreal with Shepard."

Ian Charleson is returning to the National Theatre for this one role, as he did when he played in *Gypsy* and *Dolls*. "I prefer it that way. If you are in

several productions, you have no time at all. And the Cottesloe is ideal for this sort of work. It is like a separate company."

Julie Walters comes to the National after a period of promoting the film *Educating Rita*, also over America.

*Fool for Love*, Cottesloe Theatre (928 2252). Previews tonight, Mon, Tues and Wed at 7.30pm; opens Thurs at 7pm. Thereafter at 7.30pm in repertory.

## Out of Town

**A LITTLE HOTEL ON THE SIDE** Olivier (828 2252). Today at 2pm and 7.30pm. In repertory. *Uproarious* and (thanks to John Mortimer's translation) surprisingly witty version of the Feydeau farce better known as *Hotel Paradiso*, with Greame Garden as a spy bourgeois adulterer, Deborah Noron as a marital dragon, Benjamin Whitrow as a well-weathered stammerer and Michael Bryant's hotelier snooping on all and sundry.

**HENRY VIII** Barbican (628 8795). Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Not for pupils or tourists, perhaps, but the RSC's insolently Brechtian production has real flair and gives an interesting new shape to this usually unadmirable play.

**MEASURE FOR MEASURE** Barbican (628 8795/638 8891). Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Adrian Noble's distinguished and spectacular production sets Shakespeare's great problem comedy in the sinister world of an eighteenth-century absolute monarchy. With Daniel Massey, David Schofield, Juliet Stevenson and Richard O'Callaghan.

**VOLPONE** The Pit (628 8795/638 8891). Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Beautifully done, measured revival of Jonson's satire on greed and gullibility, with Richard Griffiths and Miles Anderson outsmarting an outrageously funny Gennaro Jones and a fine gallery of grotesques.

**BIRMINGHAM THEATRE** Birmingham Repertory Theatre Studio, Broad Street (021 236 4455). Abel's Sister, by Yolande Bourcier and Timberlake Wertenbaker. Opens Mon at 7.45pm, until Oct 6, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm.

Royal Court Theatre production, directed by Les Waters. A young disabled woman visits her brother and his girlfriend. A wounded American serviceman then comes on the scene.

## In preview

**BLOCKHEADS:** The team which created *Snoopy - The Musical* now brings us a musical about film comedians Laurel and Hardy. Mark Hadfield is Stan Laurel, Kenneth H. Waller is Oliver Hardy. Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock London EC4 (236 5568). Previews Mon, Mon - Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 5 and 8.15pm, Sat at 7.45pm; matinee Sat at 3pm. Opens Oct 17 at 7pm.

**LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST:** Edward Petherbridge, Emily Richard, Kenneth Branagh, Harold Innocent, Frank Middlemass, Roger Rees, directed by Barry Kyle in a new production which is the last of this season in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (0789 255623). Previews on Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm, Oct 6 at 1.30 and 7.30pm, Oct 8 and 9 at 7.30pm. Open Oct 10 at 7pm. In repertory.

**THE NERD:** Television star Rowan Atkinson is the lead in this new comedy by American playwright, Larry Shue. Directed by Mike Ockrent who was responsible for *Once A Catholic*, and *Educating Rita*. Aldwych Theatre, London WC2 (836 6404). Previews today at 5 and 8.30pm, Mon and Tues at 8pm. Wed at 7pm. Mon - Fri 8pm, Sat 5 and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 5pm. Oct 3.

## Openings

**FALSTAFF:** David Buck stars in his own adaptation of Robert Lytton's novel of the final years of Shakespeare's character, in which he looks back on his own life and those of his friends.

Fortune Theatre, Russell Street, London WC2 (836 2238). Preview at 8pm, opens Tues at 7pm Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm.

## Selected

**THE DEVILS** The Pit (628 8795/638 8891). Today at 2pm and 7.30pm. In repertory. Much improved by partial in-house rewriting, John Whiting's drama of demonic hysteria and exorcism in seventeenth-century France comes across powerfully in John Barton's spare, fluent studio production.

**BRIGHTON:** Theatre Royal, New Road (0273 24848). Love Affair by Alfred Shaughnessy, from Coup de Soleil by Marcel Mitrosh. Opens Mon at 7.45pm, until Oct 6, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm. English version of a hot comedy from Paris, set in the 1920s. Siân Phillips, Moray Watson, Robin Sachs.

**LIVERPOOL:** Playhouse Studio, Williamson Square (051 709 6363). Money to Live by Jacqueline Rudet. Opens Tues at 7.45pm until Oct 6, Tues-Sat at 7.45pm. Black Theatre Cooperative in a first play, in which a newly independent black woman is faced with financial pressures no less restricting than the family she has escaped. Gordon Case directs Judith Jacob, Vivienne Rochester, Chris Turnings. At the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs from Oct 16.

**NEWCASTLE:** Playhouse Studio, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne (0632 329421). Andy Capp by Trevor Rees-Davies and Andy Price. Until Oct 13, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Wed and Oct 10 at 2pm. Tim Healy, Bobby Pattinson, in the first production outside London of the comedy musical about the cartoon character.

**STRATFORD:** Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 255623). Richard III. Today at 1.30pm. In repertory. Anthony Sher in the title role, with Patricia Routledge, Brian Blessed, Christopher Ravenscroft, Henry V. Today at 7.30pm. In repertory. Kenneth Branagh in the title role; Brian Blessed, Bernard Horsfall, directed by Adrian Noble.

**WATFORD:** Palace Theatre, Clarendon Road (0923 25671). Trumpets and Raspberries by Dario Fo. Opens Thurs until Nov 3, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinee Oct 27 and Nov 3 at 3pm. Latest comedy by the author of *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* and *Can't Pay? Won't Pay!*; the head of Fiat is rescued from a burning car and mistakenly receives plastic surgery which transforms him into the double of a communist trades unionist (the real one being in hiding in fear of arrest as a terrorist). Griff Rhys Jones plays both roles, with Gwen Taylor, Robbie Barnett. Directed by Roger Smith.

## FILMS

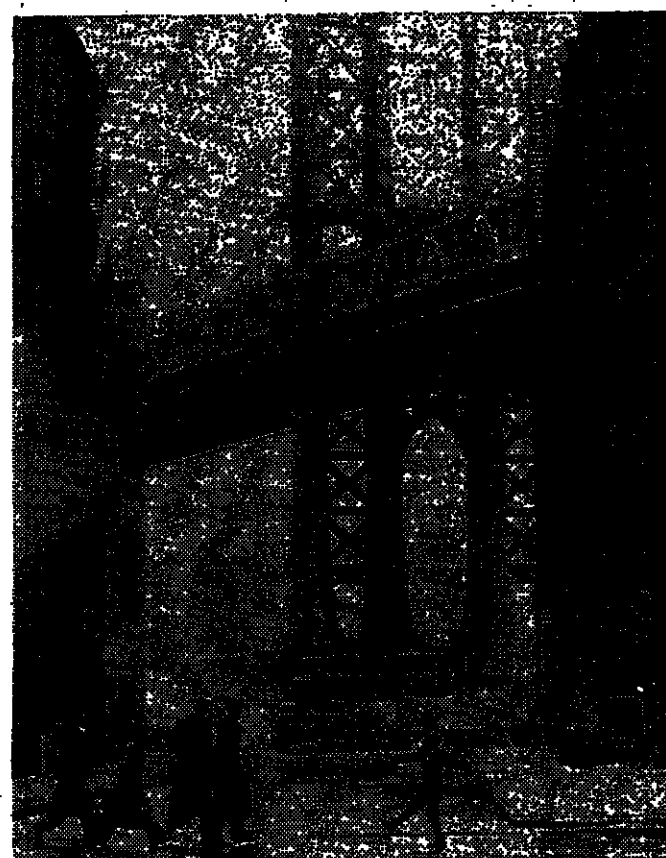
## Spaghetti Westerns to Noodles

Remember the "spaghetti" Westerns of the 1960s, with Clint Eastwood's face in manic close-up, whistling bullets, scanty dialogue, and grotesque, balletic violence? It all seems so long ago. We know Eastwood now as Dirty Harry, as a film director, as the man who co-starred with an orang-utan in *Every Which Way But Loose*; spaghetti, too, has found fresh fields - including a motorway junction near Birmingham.

But what of Sergio Leone, the genre's prime exemplar? His last film as director was *A Fistful of Dynamite*, released in 1971, although the intervening years have hardly been spent in idleness. In the 1970s Leone supervised the films of others; he also painstakingly researched, wrote, remade, and sought finance for *Once Upon a Time in America* - an epic drama of friendship and betrayal among gangsters. Now the finished product stands before us: some 3 hours and 45 minutes long, costing over \$30m (some £20m), and starring Robert De Niro.

Leone took his first steps towards the film in 1973, when he acquired the rights to a novel, *The Hood*, written under a pseudonym by a penitentiary gangster in Sing Sing. With the gangster project Leone planned to complete an enormous trilogy on American history, launched in 1968 with *Once Upon a Time in the West*, set in the 1890s. In *A Fistful of Dynamite* (released in France as *Il était une fois la Révolution*) characters crossed paths with the Mexican revolution; the present film escorts its leading players from the 1920s to 1968.

At first it might seem strange to find Leone relinquishing gangsters, horses and parched landscapes for Lower East Side streets, speakeasies, and other haunts of the twentieth-century American criminal. But he is simply shifting from one part of the popular culture spectrum to another. "My America," he says, "is that of a European attracted to a country of



Mean streets: Noodles and Max's gang menace New York with Robert De Niro, below, as gang boss Noodles

dreams" - dreams embodied in hard-boiled fiction, Hollywood movies, and the legendary activities of figures like Al Capone and Lucky Luciano. Leone sees the film, furthermore, as almost a romantic fantasy: "The gangster substance of my characters is only a pretext for a fairy-tale, a story about friendship."

Robert De Niro and James Woods play Noodles and Max - from the first generation of immigrant Jews, who progress from childhood street gangs to organized Prohibition rackets, to diamond robberies, blackmail, betrayal, and enforced exile.

Leone pursued his fairy-tale so meticulously that he shot some scenes over 50 times and an even longer version exists (20 minutes) destined for television showings.

## Geoff Brown

*Once Upon a Time in America* (18) opens in London on Fri at the ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861) and the Electric Screen (229 3694).

## Openings

**STRANGER THAN PARADISE** (15): Captivating bitter-sweet film by a bright New York talent, Jim Jarmusch, with Terry O'Sullivan and Wilford Brimley. The Hungarian Immigrant, bothered by a visiting cousin (Ezra Sten), effectively shot in black and white, with much very comedy and a precise evocation of how a country looks through the eyes of the rootless. From Thurs at the Camden Plaza (485 2443).

**ELECTRIC DREAMS** (PG): Whimsical musical romance, in which an architect's computer (voiced by Bud Cort) starts to feel affection for the girl in the next apartment. Directed by Steve Barron, with the aid of computer graphics and lively music by Giorgio Moroder. With Lenny Von Dohlen and Virginia Madsen. From Fri at the Classic Haymarket (839 1527).

**KACS** (00): The Taviani brothers' epic, sensitive drama from chic director Paul Mazursky, with Robin Williams as a Russian circus musician who defects while visiting the United States. From Thurs at Warner West End (439 0791).

## Selected

**THE TERENCE DAVIES TRILOGY** (18) ICA Cinema (830 3647). Welcome commercial showing for Terence Davies' extraordinary

studies in childhood torment, middle-aged repression and death, made over 10 years, and painfully carved from the director's personal life. Intense, cathartic and eloquently photographed in black-and-white with Terry O'Sullivan and Wilford Brimley.

**THE BOSTONIANS** (PG) Carzon (493 3737/8). Sluggish but pretty Henry James adaptation from the Merchant-Ivory team, with newcomer Madeleine Potter as the young feminist passionately wooed by Christopher Reeve; Vanessa Redgrave looks on appalled.

**MADE IN LONDON SEASON** Museum of London (600 3699). The eighth season exploring the surprising treasures of British cinema is now under way, with twice-weekly screenings at 6.10pm. On Tues, one of the best of Michael Powell's early films, *Red Ensign* (1934). A fascinating tale about shipbuilders and British endeavour; on Thurs, *The Last Days of Dolwyn* (1949), with Edith Evans in full, lovely light, written and directed by Evelyn Williams.

**THE COMPANY OF WOLVES** (18) Odeon Leicester Square (930 111). Or Little Red Riding Hood Meets the Werewolf. This extraordinary British film overloads every frame with Gothic magic and nightmare, but pursues its chosen path with admirable skill. Directed by Neil Jordan from an Angela Carter story. 13-year-old Sarah Patterson plays the young girl facing up to sexuality.

**THIS IS SPINAL TAP** (15) Electric Screen (229 3694). Classic Oxford Street (836 0310). Delicious parody of rock documentaries, charting the disastrous American tour of a veteran British band. Director Rob Reiner and his fellow actor-writers

hit their targets with wicked precision. **UNFAITHFULLY YOURS** (15) Studio Oxford Street (437 3300). Classic Cheesecake (832 5986). Harmless remake of Preston Sturges's 1948 classic about a jealous conductor played with a nice sense of slapstick by Dudley Moore. Nastasia Kinski founders as the wife accused of infidelity, but director Howard Zieff knows how to pull the film through.

**PARIS, TEXAS** (15) Lumiere (836 0891). Gate Notting Hill (221 0220). Screen on the Hill (435 3665). Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family.

**BROADWAY DANNY ROSE** (PG) Screen on the Green (226 3520). Gate Bloomsbury (837 1177/8402). Classic Haymarket (839 1527). Classic Oxford Street (836 0310). Odeon Kensington (802 6644). Woody Allen stars as Danny Rose, a great Broadway manager of failures, comically entangled with Mafia hit men and the zany girlfriend of his number one client.

**ROMANCING THE STONE** (PG) Odeon Marble Arch (262 6649). Spielberg protégé Robert Zemeckis follows the master's flackery-style in this spirited, witty tale of a romantic novelist experiencing adventures beyond her imagination among the jungles and mercenaries of Colombia.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

The week compiled by Peter Wyman; Theatre: Anthony Masters

## THE TIMES GUERNSEY CARDIGAN

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Reckitt crosses the globe for marriage of equals

The last CBI president, Sir Campbell Fraser, spent much of his term of office dismantling Dunlop, the multinational he led. His successor, Sir James Clesington, having spent a lot of hard work and money putting another old-style multinational Reckitt & Colman, into good shape, is now bent on building it up. Yesterday he bid \$340m (£228m) for Nicholas Kiwi, the Australian group with an impressive spread of famous brands of household products and worldwide sales as Reckitt itself.

Some big move had been expected. The £106m 1-for-5 rights issue two weeks ago signalled a significant acquisition, but many expected Sir James to go for a US company. In the event the target looks a good one.

Nicholas Kiwi, owns brand names such as Aspro, Rennie's and Radox. Last year a fifth of its turnover came from the US, a fifth from Europe, a fifth from the United Kingdom and another fifth from Australia and New Zealand. There is strong overlap with Reckitt in some product areas, particularly shoe polish and analgesics, which could possibly incur the interest of the Monopolies Commission. Reckitt makes Cherry Blossom polish and Disprin and Codis. Nicholas makes Kiwi polish and Aspro.

Reckitt is obviously tempted by the strong brand names. It wants to strengthen its operations, particularly in the US and Europe, and it is at pains to point out the several areas of non-overlap. Reckitt is not in shoe care in the US and Nicholas Kiwi also has the run of the analgesics market in France. From the point of view of both reducing competition in areas of overlap and expanding elsewhere the proposed acquisition has merit.

But Reckitt is a long way from landing its catch.

According to Reckitt, Nicholas called it in to help fight off an unwanted bid from the Australian brewery, Castlemeane Tooheys, in July. Castlemeane's AS4 (£2.68) a share bid expires on October 3 and shows little sign of succeeding. But Reckitt's AS4.60 (£3.09) offer is not the only one about and has not secured the recommendation of the Nicholas board, which seems resigned by its actions to being taken over by someone.

The Nicholas board put out a statement in reply to Reckitt's bid saying there was another overseas group in the running, which was offering at least as much as Reckitt. The indications are that Reckitt will have to up its bid to succeed. Reckitt would probably not beaverse to this, as its present bid values Nicholas Kiwi at a moderate 13 times earnings. Its offer has the signs of being a sighting shot, which should force the other company - rumoured to be American - out of the woodwork.

Reckitt has an advantage over other potential overseas bidders. It is already well established in Australia, where it has a 70 per cent owned subsidiary. It proposes, via the acquisition, to reduce its equity to 49 per cent of the combined Australian parts of both businesses.

Nicholas Kiwi shareholders will be offered, the opportunity to accept an alternative offer of cash and shares in Reckitt & Colman Australia.

Given the undemanding rating for a quality company there could be a much more action to come. Reckitt's offer document will not come out until November, because of the intricacies of the Australian system, so the affair promises to be a prolonged one.

## Bank paves way for Telecom sale

The gilts market ended the week in a tired state after its resilient performance earlier. Long-dated stocks were up to £½ lower yesterday with the easier trend in the US

bond market, a slightly weaker pound and the £750m batch of tranches announced yesterday, all contributing to the rather demoralized tone.

The five tranches of existing stock announced by the Bank of England yesterday included two £100m slices of index-linked stock, the first time for a while that the Government has supplied this sector of the market.

The Government is doubtless keen to get some funding for the October banking figures ahead of the British Telecom issue in November. A cut in interest rates ahead of this gigantic issue would be highly desirable to bolster the equity market.

On broader economic grounds, the Government has made no secret of its desire to see interest rates lower. Both the Chancellor and the Governor of the Bank of England have been unusually forthright in indicating that there should be scope for rates to fall, although the markets are anything but convinced yet about the likelihood of this happening. Neither fiscal nor monetary policy are seen as an obstacle. September money supply figures due next Tuesday week are expected to leave Sterling M3 still comfortably within the 6 to 10 per cent target range.

There is also a fair degree of optimism about the short-term trend in United States rates.

The real constraint is still the industrial scene and its impact on the exchange rate, a factor which worries the markets more than the Government. Given a quick settlement in the miners' dispute, the markets would be looking for an early half point cut in bank base rates from the present 10.5 per cent, with perhaps more to follow. Without a settlement, financial markets may become increasingly concerned about the damage caused by the strike and the possibility of power cuts.

## Decision time near for Brooke Bond

The time is rapidly drawing nigh when Brooke Bond shareholders will have to hop off the fence. Unilever raised its stake to 10.2 per cent yesterday and the market has shown no inclination to mark up Brooke Bond shares, despite an energetic and assiduous campaign by Brooke Bond and its advisers, Lazard Brothers.

Moreover, few believe that the Office of Fair Trading, which is expected to pronounce on Monday, or conceivably on Tuesday morning when the first stage of Unilever's offer expires, will come to the tea and Oxo group rescue.

Similarly, Tate & Lyle, which has sat forlornly on the sidelines for several weeks, has admitted its reluctance to enter a bid auction with a company as powerful as Unilever. Brooke Bond shareholders, it seems, are on their own.

There are two, partly conflicting considerations which they will take into account. One is whether there is inherent merit in the argument that Brooke Bond should remain independent. The other is whether the Brooke Bond share price, whatever the company's prospects, will be at 114p again without a bid.

Bigness, that is, the enlargement of Unilever, is not necessarily bad. To say that a swallowing up a company reduces the choice open to investors big and small ignores the fact that new companies are being created all the time.

Shareholders who feel a duty to stand by existing managements will undoubtedly do so. But the risk losing a substantial profit on their investment, Brooke Bond shareholders have hung on to what is already a 40p or 50p profit in the hope of more to come. Investing the proceeds to earn as much as Brooke Bond says they will by staying with the company is undemanding. Brooke Bond shareholders must ask themselves whether they want Unilever's cash now or Brooke Bond's uncertain future earnings.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## ICI raises bond issue to £100m

ICI's Eurosterling convertible bond issue has been increased from £75m to £100m because of heavy demand both from the UK and overseas. The issue, lead-managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg, is the largest Eurosterling convertible ever and the first by a UK corporate borrower.

The coupon is only 8.5 per cent above ICI's average share price over a four-day period.

But the 15-year bonds give holders the option of redemption at 112 per cent after five years. The redemption option limits the risk for investors if ICI's shares do not perform well enough to make conversion attractive.

● JARDINE MATHESON, Hongkong's oldest trading house until it transferred its legal domicile to Bermuda earlier this year, has reported a drop in earnings for the half-year to June 30 to HK\$356m (£5m) down from HK\$510m. Turnover also fell to HK\$3,826m from HK\$5,260m. The interim dividend of 10 cents is maintained.

● OIL OUTPUT from the North Sea fell sharply in August to its lowest level for five years, according to the Royal Bank of Scotland and Radio Scotland oil index.

## Nimslo loss cut by \$9m

By Our City Staff

Shares of Nimslo International, the 3-D camera company, yesterday rose 1p to 13p on the news that it had made a loss of \$3m (£2.4m) in the first half of this year, compared with \$11.7m at the same time last year.

The shares hit a peak of 217p in 1981, before a single camera had been sold. They recently touched 9p.

Mr James Davison, who took over as chairman from Mr Jerry Nims in this month, said: "Sales of the present Nimslo amateur products continue at a steady

but low volume level. High volume sales will not be achieved until we can offer a significantly lower cost camera combined with lower cost processing of the prints.

The latest losses have been recorded against sales of only \$10.7m compared with \$11.1m before. Sales of the professional camera rose from \$7.2m to \$9.3m, implying that the amateur model's sales fell from \$3.9m to \$1.4m. But Mr Davison expects sales for the full year to be more than those for 1983.

## Mercury in US cable plan

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Mercury, the privately owned telecommunications carrier, will have its own high-speed fibre optic transatlantic cable by the end of the decade if Washington approves a \$600m (about £480m) Anglo-US project.

Mercury's parent company, Cable & Wireless, has formed a partnership with Tel-Optic, a US company formed specifically for this project, to construct and maintain the cable. The US partner is seeking permission from the Federal Communications Commission of the United States to "land" the cable on American soil.

Mr Joe Crouch, director of technology for Cable & Wireless, said: "We are certainly

optimistic that the FCC will give a positive ruling. We will make a final decision based on that ruling."

A decision is expected before the end of the year. Within six to eight months after that other partners are to be recruited on both sides of the Atlantic to finance the project.

The project is to be called Market Link, and the cable it would use is designed for customers wanting private circuits. Such circuits must be leased through Mercury or British Telecom, the only licensed carriers of telecommunications in Britain. Because of the C & W - Mercury link the circuits would be operated by Mercury.

If approved, Market Link

## BP gives go-ahead for \$2bn Sohio drilling expansion

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum has approved an expansion programme for its United States subsidiary, Sohio, which will involve the development of new oil wells in Alaska and extension of its retail chain in the south-eastern United States.

Sohio, which is 55 per cent owned by BP, is to spend \$2,000m in Alaska and an undisclosed amount in buying the former Gulf retail and wholesale network in North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. It is also buying the former Gulf 200,000 barrel-a-day refinery in Louisiana.

The Gulf assets were acquired by Chevron as part of its \$13,300m merger with Gulf in March and ordered to be sold by the United States Federal Trade Commission.

The price Sohio will pay for

the refinery and an additional 4,000 retail sites - 800 of them company-operated, the rest run by private operators - cannot be disclosed until the acquisition is approved by the Federal Trade Commission. However, industry analysts estimate that the price will be just under \$1,000m, a bargain, one analyst said yesterday, when it is considered that the deal will start earning revenue for Sohio from the moment of completion.

In Alaska Sohio is to spend \$2,000m on three projects which are likely to produce more than a billion barrels of oil with Sohio's share running at around 350 million barrels after royalty payment to the United States and Alaskan authorities.

Sohio's board, whose chairman is Mr Alton Whitehouse, approved the investment at a



Alton Whitehouse, chairman of former Gulf assets

meeting in Dallas yesterday.

The Endicott Reservoir under the Beaufort Sea will be developed to produce around 100,000 barrels of oil a day from late 1988. Sohio has a 56 per cent stake in the field, which

has total reserves of more than a billion barrels of oil with 350 million considered recoverable.

The other main oil project is the development of the Lisburne Reservoir in Prudhoe Bay, where Sohio has a 20 per cent stake. Production of 100,000 barrels a day from the field is expected to start late in 1986.

The third Alaskan project which has been approved involves Sohio taking part in a scheme to enhance oil recovery from 10 per cent of the existing oil wells in the Prudhoe Bay complex.

BP also announced yesterday that its first well drilled in the south Yellow Sea had been abandoned after finding oil, but in non-commercial quantities. BP is continuing its exploration and in Australia, BP's mining subsidiary, Selstrust, has announced a slowing-down of its nickel project at the Agnew Mine.

## Dollar gains as deficit narrows

By David Smith and Bailey Morris

The dollar ended the week on a high note, helped by a narrowing of the US trade deficit in August and bigger-than-expected increases in the index of leading indicators.

However, trading was thin, with dealers unwilling to take up new positions at the end of the quarter and New York markets quiet as a result of a Jewish holiday.

The US trade deficit was \$9.86 billion in August, compared with the record \$14.06 billion in July. Even so, the cumulative trade deficit in 1984, \$83.63 billion was more than twice the \$40.82 billion recorded in the first eight months of 1983, and exceeded the \$69.39 billion deficit for the whole of 1983.

Sterling closed 1.15 down against the dollar at \$1.2350. The sterling index was down

0.1 at 76.6. The vote for strike action by the pit deputies was expected and did not have an adverse effect on sterling.

Three more US banks cut prime rates to 12.75 per cent, producing virtual uniformity at about this rate. The Fed funds rate hardened to more than 11 per cent, however, with analysts waiting for next Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee and next Friday's US unemployment figures before deciding whether there is room for further prime rate cuts before the election.

The dollar gained nearly five pence against the Deutsche mark, closing in London at DM3.0665.

The US leading indicators rose 0.5 per cent in August, after two straight monthly declines, in a development which was greeted with relief

by Reagan Administration officials who had feared another downturn.

The index rose by 0.5 per cent last month after a revised 1.8 per cent decline in July and a 1.1 per cent fall in June, according to the Commerce Department. Analysis had expected the August figure to lie in the -0.1 per cent to +0.1 per cent range.

It is generally agreed that three consecutive declines in the index, the broadest barometer of future US economic performance, signal an impending recession.

The Reagan Administration, while pleased that the pace of growth appears to be slowing from its strong, inflationary pace, feared that three consecutive downturns would have a damaging psychological effect before the November election.

## SE nears Chicago deal

By Michael Prest

The Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's biggest commodity exchange, are close to a deal which would allow the CBOT to offer futures contract based on the FT-SE 100 index.

Negotiations have proceeded spasmodically since the spring. Such an agreement would be London's first licensing arrangement with a foreign exchange

and could be significant for both exchanges.

London needs to encourage volume in the FT-SE 100 options contract traded on the Stock Exchange and in the futures contract traded on the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

The agreement would be a useful source of income for the Stock Exchange.

## Chubb bid defence criticized

By William Kay, City Editor

Hill Samuel, the merchant bank acting for Racal Electronics in its £146m takeover bid for Chubb and Son, the security equipment group, last night dismissed Chubb's latest defence document as "pretty disappointing".

"All that's new is their profit forecast for the current year, and they say that will be of the order of £18m, whatever that means. I am sure they have stretched to the limit to reach that figure," Mr Ray Douse of Hill Samuel said.

But Mr William Randall, Chubb's chairman, insisted that the forecast was "well-founded". He explained: "We are working from a much more effective cost base." An £18m profit would represent an increase of 25.4 per cent over the figure for the year to March 1984.

Mr Randall added that the sales trend was pointing towards an increase of 20 per cent.

Chubb shares closed at 268p, up 1 on the day but ominously 7p below the value of Racal's offer, which closes on Wednesday. It can be extended if insufficient acceptances are received.

Tempus, page 22

## BSC deal cleared

Mr Robert Maxwell has failed in his attempt to have the takeover of British Steel's RGC North Sea construction yard by the Trafalgar House group referred to the Monopolies Commission. The deal was approved yesterday. Mr Maxwell made a late offer of £16m for RGC through Pergamon Press, but Trafalgar's £15m bid was accepted by British Steel in August and the deal is due to be implemented on Monday.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1140.3 down 3.8 (high: 1145.0; low: 1138.3)  
FT 100: 688.4 down 3.6  
FT 100: 80.80 down 0.03  
FT All Share: 535.86 down 0.62  
Bargains: 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100  
Average: (latest) 1208.91 down 6.85  
Tolay: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,649.25 down 5.3  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,002.50 down 12.48

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling Index 76.6 down 0.1 (range 76.7-76.4)  
\$1.2350 down 1.15 cents  
DM 3.7925 up 0.0205  
FF 11.6200 up 0.07  
Yen 304.49 down 0.51  
Dollar Index 141.9 up 1.0  
DM 3.0865 up 0.0460  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.2337  
Dollar DM 3.0705  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU DM 692.71  
SDR DM 802.639

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 10½  
Finance houses base rate 11  
Discount market loans week fixed 10½  
3 month interbank 10¼-16-10½  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 11½-11¾  
3 month DM 5½-5¾  
3 month FF 11¼-11½-11¾  
US rates:  
Fed funds 11¼  
Treasury long bond 10½-12-10½-12  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$344.15 pm \$343.75  
close \$343.50 (ask \$277-277.50)  
New York (ask) \$343.45  
Kruggerand (per cent):  
\$353.50-355 (\$285-286)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$81-82 (\$265.25-86)  
Excludes VAT

## AN OFFER FROM M&amp;G UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide the best way for most people to share in the rewards and risks of the stock market. They are run by full-time professionals and the risks are minimised by investing in a wide spread of shares, held by a Trustee.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

M&G (who founded unit trusts in Britain) are involved in the management of funds totalling some £2,000 million. The six Funds below may have particular appeal in the present investment climate.

AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES A Fund with the sole objective of long-term capital growth through investment in companies which are small today but have the potential for growing into the household names of tomorrow. Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 7th March and 7th September (next distribution for new investors 7th March 1985).

DIVIDEND Aims for a yield about 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index. The Fund is suitable for investors needing a high and steadily increasing income with prospects of capital growth as well; indeed, the total gross dividend in the current year on an investment of

£1,000 at the Fund launch (1984) is £288. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. Distributions: 15th January and 15th July (next distribution for new investors 15th January 1985).

GOLD AND GENERAL A Fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other mining shares; the performance may be volatile. Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 28th February and 31st August (next distribution for new investors 28th February 1985).

INTERNATIONAL GROWTH The Fund invests for capital growth through the active management of a small, international portfolio of shares. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. Distributions: 20th March and 20th September (next distribution for new investors 20th March 1985).

RECOVERY Invests for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times; a "speculative" policy which has proved outstandingly successful in the past. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited. Distributions: 20th February and 20th August (next distribution for new investors 20th February 1985).

SECOND GENERAL Aims to provide growth of both income and capital through investment mainly in British companies, including some with overseas interests. Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distributions: 15th February and 15th August (next distribution for new investors 15th February 1985).

READ THIS TABLE BEFORE INVESTING	AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES	DIVIDEND	GOLD & GENERAL	INTERNATIONAL GROWTH	RECOVERY	SECOND GENERAL
Launch date and price equivalent	July '83 50p	May '64 50p	May '83 50p	Dec '67 100p	May '69 25p	June '66 25p
Price of income units at 28th Sept. 1984 and estimated current gross yield	45.8p 0.29%	263.7p 6.01%	49.4p 2.70%	232.7p 3.19%	208.4p 3.97%	470.4p 4.14%
% change in Fund offer price since launch	-8.4%	+427.4%	-1.2%	+532.7%	+1202.5%	+1781.6%
% change in FT All Share Index over same period	-2.0%	+392.9%	-10.9%	+327.2%	+254.9%	+395.4%

\*Standard & Poor's Industrial Index. †National launch price for income units because only Accumulation units available at Fund launch.

\*\*FT 100 Index. ††FT Industrial Ordinary Index.

Prices and yields appear daily in the FT. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price, an annual charge of a maximum of 1% of each Fund's value - currently 3/4% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income (currently 9% for Dividend, increasing to 34% in September 1985). All the above Funds are available with both income and Accumulation units. Distributions for income units are made on the appropriate dates net of basic rate tax and are reinvested for Accumulation units to increase the value of the units. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. Reimbursement is payable to accredited agents, ratios are available on request. All the units are under long-term contracts and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3N 6BQ.

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PLEASE INVEST £ in ACCUMULATION/INCOME units (delete as applicable or Accumulation units will be issued) of the Fund or Funds circled below (in equal proportions unless otherwise indicated) at the price ruling on receipt of this application. If no Fund is selected, your money will be invested in the M&G SECOND General. Minimum £1,000 in any one Fund.

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THE M&G GROUP











## UNIT TRUSTS

## Specialist funds from Edinburgh

The Edinburgh fund management group Baillie Gifford is launching a range of five unit trusts next weekend to mirror the specialist areas covered by its investment trusts.

The BG Japan Trust, for example, will be managed by the same team of analysts and fund managers that looks after the Baillie Gifford Japan Investment Trust which is at the top of the one-year performance tables, showing 48.2 per cent growth over the last year.

The other unit trusts will specialise in America, technology, energy and income growth, and will similarly be managed by existing teams.

Baillie Gifford's investment committee chairman Mr Douglas McDougall, said: "There has been a change in the investment trust world. Shares are now held by institutions. This gives the public a chance to invest, even on quite a small scale."

The minimum investment is £500. The managers of the four specialist funds will aim for capital growth, keeping yields down to 0.5 per cent for the Japanese and technology trusts, 2 per cent for the American trust, and 2.2 per cent for energy. The income growth trust will aim for a return of 7 per cent.

Vivien Goldsmith

## Gold price forecast

Mr Peter McPartland of Schroder Asia Securities is predicting a gold trading range of \$330 to \$370 for the remainder of this year, and an average price of between \$350 to \$400 for 1985.

Writing in the latest issue of the *Kruggerand Bulletin* he says: "Over the next 12 months we believe that net portfolio demand will continue to be the main determinant of the trend in the gold price and this factor will itself be primarily influenced by US economic policy."

Hedging his bets somewhat, he says that if there is a modest decline in the dollar, this could benefit gold.

## Income option

The City of London Building Society is introducing a monthly income option on its Capital City Shares. It is also increasing the rate from 9.5 per cent basic rate tax paid, to 9.85 per cent. The society is also allowing investors to compound the monthly income rather than paying it out which pushes up the return from 9.85 per cent to 10.31 per cent.

The investment is £2,000 and three months' notice of withdrawal is required. Details can be had from The City of London Building Society, 34 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JD.

The wine auction season has opened with an upward price trend immediately evident and renewed competition between the auction rooms.

Christie's opening sale on September 20 was described by Mr Michael Broadbent, Master of Wine and head of its wine department, as a spectacular success. The combination of a strong US dollar and the shortage of top quality wines available on the market pushed prices so that £3,000 per dozen bottles was exceeded twice. Of the 645 lots on offer, 300 secured prices above the estimates.

The bidding was noticeably

## Causeway's new fund

Business Expansion Funds continue to proliferate and the latest is being managed by Causeway Capital Limited. It intends to invest for maximum capital growth in five to 10 companies in sums of £100,000 to £450,000.

As with all BES funds, those who put money into it will be entitled to tax relief at their highest rate paid on investments totalling not more than £40,000 in the current tax year.

The fund is being formed in conjunction with Thornton Baker, the chartered accountant, Schroder Wagg, the merchant bank, De Zoete and Bevan, the stockbroker and J. F. Chown and Company, an international tax adviser.

The minimum investment is £2,000.

Further details from: Causeway Capital Limited, 21, Cavendish Place, London, W1M 9DL. Tel: 01-631 3073.

## New Anglia bond

Building Societies like the Anglia have resuscitated term shares in the new guise of High Income Bonds.

Anglia is offering a guaranteed 2.05 per cent over the ordinary share account rate, which works out at 9.8 per cent of basic rate tax, on its Three Year High Income Bond.

Investors should, however, be aware that this is in no way comparable with what is usually understood to be an income bond. The conventional version is issued by a life assurance company and pays a guaranteed fixed rate of interest during the investment term.

The building society version - Anglia's included - only guarantees the differential over the ordinary share rate which, of course, fluctuates in line with market interest rates.

The minimum investment in the Anglia bond is £500. Withdrawals of £250 a time are allowed - but there is a three month's loss of interest on the amount withdrawn.

Details can be obtained from Anglia branches.

## Offshore investment

Premium Life Assurance is setting up its own offshore company in Guernsey, and calling it Premium Life International.

The company aims to cater for the investment needs of expatriates and will help those who go abroad to work but return home while their investments are still running.

The new company is offering two schemes initially: a single premium bond and a regular savings plan which can run for five or ten years.

Those are linked to 10 unit trusts managed by GT Management, which



"I had no idea how many 'scroungers' there were in the world until I took this job!"

also has offices in Guernsey, and four of Premium Life's own funds. To make life easier for expatriates, units can be bought in sterling or US dollars.

Since offshore funds roll up tax free until they are redeemed, people taking out these policies will derive full benefit from the investment performance.

Premium Life estimates a 2 per cent

higher return annually over 10 years from offshore investments than from onshore ones.

If the investor receives back to Britain before the policy expires he or she can substitute a qualifying policy onshore, which means that the proceeds will be free on cashing in.

## Words of wisdom

The latest publication from the Institute of Chartered Accountants, *Investment and Financial Planning for the Individual*, is well worth the price of £5 for the serious investor.

It is a comprehensive guide to the tax and investment considerations which should be borne in mind before money is deployed. The author, Mr Alan Kelly, is the partner in charge of personal financial planning at Thornton Baker, the accountants.

The book is written as guide and introduction to accountants specializing in this field, but it is written clearly with the minimum of technical jargon and should be understood easily by anyone with some experience in the money field. Copies of the book are available from the Publications Department, Institute of

Chartered Accountants, 399 Sibley Boulevard, Wigan Gate East, Central Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK9 2HL.

## F &amp; C Jersey venture

With currencies going up and down like yo-yos, interest in the Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund is likely to be high.

This fund is based in Jersey and offers those with \$10,000 (or the sterling equivalent) the opportunity to invest in five types of securities. These are short-term US dollar assets, short-term multicurrency assets, US dollar bonds, multicurrency bonds and sterling assets. A separate portfolio will be maintained for each class of share.

The US dollar bonds should prove to be a popular choice - if US interest rates come down, investors should see some worthwhile capital appreciation. If American rates remain high, then investors derive the benefit from the investment return and the dollar holdings.

Nominee arrangements are available through Williams & Glyn's in Jersey. F & C is hoping to obtain distributor status for the fund which will mean that any capital gains will not be treated as income. Details from: Foreign & Colonial, 1 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0BA.

## WINE AUCTIONS

## High season for Burgundies

strong for Burgundies and Champagne. White Burgundy was a particular feature, with for example, Montrachet 1969 securing £3,300, Corton-Charlemagne 1978 £500 and Puligny-Montrachet Pucelles 1978 £360, all per dozen bottles.

Mature Champagne, too, was in demand, with Dom Pérignon 1966 at £500 per eight bottles, Bollinger RD 1966 at £420-£440 per case and Louis Roederer Cristal 1949 at £700.

Sotheby's saw keen demand at its sale on Wednesday. It included 13 vintages of Chateau Latour. Investors who build up a stock in vintages from one estate, are usually rewarded when the collection is subsequently sold at one auction. The same sale included large bottles of Petrus 1975 and Lafite-Rothschild 1961, the most sought after post-war claret vintage.

Provincial auctioneers also had success with their first sales

of the 1984-85 season. Phillips in Oxford sold a good range, including Quinta do Noval Nacional 1963 and Taylor 1948, on September 18, while a general range, including West German, came under the hammer at Colliers Bigwood and Bewlay in its sale room at Tiddington, Stratford-upon-Avon, on September 20.

The competition between wine auctioneers continues. After Sotheby's decision to

introduce a buyer's premium of 10 per cent towards the end of the last season, Christie's reiterates that it will not follow.

Sotheby's has launched a free delivery service for wine bought at auction to any British mainland address. In addition, the wine will be insured when in transit, at Sotheby's expense. To make a saving of around £10 a purchase.

Bordeaux is the theme for Christie's on October 4 and 5, and Vintage Port for Sotheby's on October 10.

Conal Gregory

## NATIONAL SAVINGS

## To buy or not to buy the new 29th issue

A rethink on investments is necessary now that National Savings has announced the terms of the 29th Issue National Savings Certificate.

On sale at post offices from Monday October 15 the 29th issue will pay 8 per cent tax free 1 per cent less than the highly successful 28th issue which was withdrawn two and a half weeks ago.

Some £940m poured into the 28th issue during the four weeks it was on sale, knocking the building societies for six and slashing their net receipts during August to £133m compared with £608m in July.

Higher rate taxpayers should definitely buy the 29th issue - and put the maximum into Yearly Plan, the regular saving scheme which turns into a saving certificate after one year. This continues to pay 9.06 per cent tax free.

Earlier issues of National Savings certificates which are

now on "common extension terms" should not be cashed in to buy the new 29th version because common extension interest is remaining at 8.52 per cent, more than half a per cent better than the 29th issue.

For basic rate taxpayers the decision to buy or not to buy is more difficult. It is still possible to find Income Bonds paying 9.3 per cent of basic rate tax so these are a better bet than 29th issue.

Non-taxpayers can earn 12 per cent in National Savings Bank's Investment Account or 12.75 per cent on National Savings Income and Deposit Bond. These rates look a bit over the top now and it is unlikely that they will remain at these levels for many months.

With banks paying only 7.25 per cent for seven day deposits, and the Money Funds offering around 10 to 10.5 per cent, there is clearly plenty of scope for a cut.

	Tax rates			
	Non Taxpayer	30%	40%	50%
Bank 7-day deposit account	7.25	5.07	4.35	3.62
Building society ordinary account	7.75	7.75	6.84	5.53
Building society extra int. account	9.25	9.25	7.92	6.6
NSB investment account	12.0	8.4	7.2	6.0
Money funds	10.5	7.35	6.3	5.25
29th issue Net Sav	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Net Sav income/deposit bond	12.75	8.92	7.65	6.37
Income bonds	9.3	9.3	7.92	6.6
Net Sav yearly plan	9.06	9.06	9.06	9.06

\*From Oct 15

# Abbey National

## Higher Interest now pays higher, higher interest.

## Gross Equivalents 13.94% and 14.29%

Abbey National's Higher Interest Account has always been one of the best investments around.

The new high rates make it even better. If you leave your interest in the account, that 10% (net of basic rate tax) grows to the equivalent of over 14% gross for the basic rate tax payer.

To get this high rate, you agree to give 90 days notice of withdrawal - or have instant withdrawal with a penalty equal to 90 days interest. (Leave £10,000 in your account and we allow instant withdrawal without loss of interest.)

Although interest rates may vary, there's no better home for your substantial investment (£500 or more) than an Abbey National Higher Interest account.

And there's never been a better time to come on in!

**9.76%<sup>NET</sup> = 10%<sup>NET</sup>**

APPLIED RATE EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RATE\*

## HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNT

Minimum Investment £500. Interest calculated daily, applied half yearly or on closure. Monthly income facility available. Interest rates may vary.

Net Applied Rate p.a.	9.76%	Net Effective Annual Rate**	10.00%
Gross Equivalent Rate**	13.94%	Gross Equivalent Annual Rate***	14.29%

\* Net Annual Rate when interest on whole pounds invested is compounded.  
\*\* Abbey National pays interest net of basic rate tax and the gross equivalent is shown for comparison only.  
\*\*\* Gross Equivalent Annual Rate when interest on whole pounds invested is compounded.

ABBNEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, ABBNEY HOUSE, BAKER STREET, LONDON NW1 6DL.

To: Dept. HIC, Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

I/We enclose a cheque numbered \_\_\_\_\_ for £ \_\_\_\_\_ to be invested in a Higher Interest Account at my/our local branch in \_\_\_\_\_ Please send me full details and an application card.

Minimum investment £500. Maximum £30,000 per person, £60,000 joint account.

I/We understand that withdrawals can be made at any time, subject to my/our having given 90 days' written notice, or on demand, subject to a charge equivalent to 90 days' interest (no notice or charge, provided a balance of £10,000 remains after withdrawal).

I/We understand the rate may vary.

Full Name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Get the Abbey Habit

ABBNEY NATIONAL HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNT

## Self-employed?

### How the tax man could help you retire on £42,000 a year.

If you are self-employed, you can obtain up to 60% tax relief on your premiums through an Equitable Life Pension Plan.

There's no better way of planning for your retirement. As an example, a man aged 34 on 60% tax could retire at 65 with £100,000 tax free and £42,164 gross every year for life.\* And it will only have cost him £12,400 net, assuming his tax relief remains at 60%.

Of course, the past cannot guarantee the future, but in an independent survey of with profit pension plans, we were the best performers in no less than 7 out of 12 tables.\*\*

One reason is because we cut our commission to middlemen. So all you have to do is cut out the coupon, or telephone 01-606 6611 for further details.

\*Figures assume a premium each year of £1,000, current mortality rates apply at the time, and that our current bonus rates including terminal bonus are maintained throughout. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed.

\*\*October 1983 Financial Services magazine summary tables of its surveys of pension plans (adjusted by the frequency of payment of pension over the last 6 years from 10 and 20 year regular payments with profit policies).

To: The Equitable Life, FREEPOST, 4 Coleman Street, London EC2R 2JT. I'd welcome further details on your Self-Employed Pension Plan, with: ☐ Annual/Variable premiums; ☐ Monthly Premiums; ☐ Unit-linked based alternatives.

Name (Mr/Ms/Mrs) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Tel (Office) \_\_\_\_\_ Tel (Home) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Found 192

The Equitable Life

The oldest mutual life office in the world.



## FAMILY MONEY

## SCRIPPHILY

## Sale date for collectors of note

If you would rather have a five shilling note than a £5 note then you would be interested in the sale which is due to take place at Phillips' London auction house on Friday.

The auction of scripphily - banknotes, bonds and share certificates - is timed to coincide with the 14th annual International Banknote Society European Congress which is being held in London. Collectors will find such rarities as a 1941 five shilling note, lightly restored which is expected to fetch from £600 to £700. These notes, along with 2/6 notes were printed during World War II but never issued.

The sale also includes an array of Bank of England gaffes like the 1975/80 £10 note with most of Florence Nightingale missing (about £45 to £50) and another 1975/80 £10 note with the lady intact but her hospital missing (about £50 to £60).

"Banknote collectors have not had such a nasty shock as others like philatelists who have seen stamp prices plummet. There was not such an artificial high in banknotes, so there was not such a 'bump down', said Phillips' paper money expert, Mr Michael O'Grady.

Enthusiasts often specialize in a narrow field such as French Revolution money, American Confederate money, African banknotes, military money or British provincial banknotes.



Money for sale: one of the many notes up for auction.

The golden age of provincial banknotes was between 1797 and 1825 but in the following years, at least 300 banks failed. When a bank collapsed people held onto their notes, so there are quite a number still around.

There are notes in the sale from 29 different provincial banks ranging from Bristol City Bank (18 issued £1 - £30 to £35) and Halifax Bank (£5 proof on card, part printed and part original artwork £150 to £200) to York Union Bank (18 £20 notes perforated Specimen - £70 to £80).

The World War II money is more highly prized than the First World War, perhaps

because people like to collect mementoes of an era they lived through.

There are prisoner of war camp notes, such as one lot in the sale which is 44 one Reichsmark notes from Ravensbrück POW which are expected to fetch £80 or £90. And internment camp money such as Australian 1941 Hay Internment Camp 6d, 1/- and 2/- in the sale are expected to fetch £300 to £400.

Paper money is also used as a weapon in wartime. Governments try to unsettle the enemy currency by flooding the country with forged notes and dropping from aeroplanes re-

production notes carrying propaganda messages. A crude forgery of an American \$1 bill which was distributed by Germany in France during World War II folds out to reveal heavily anti-Semitic propaganda which claims America was using the power of the dollar to pay for this "Jewish War". This bill is expected to fetch about £40.

The earliest banknotes are Chinese. A Ming dynasty (1368-99) note in excellent condition is included in the Phillips' sale and is estimated to fetch from £250 to £300. This seems very cheap for anything that old.

Relatively modern African money is becoming popular because political instability in the Continent means that issues are also often beautifully engraved.

Banknote collecting has not yet become a children's hobby - it is easier to persuade adults to give you their old stamps than their old banknotes.

There are, however, some cheap notes which could form the basis of a child's collection. For instance, there is a bundle of 84 Nepalese 2 Rupee notes which were issued in 1981. These notes are expected to raise from £35 to £40 in the sale - less than 50p each.

The notes were withdrawn after one day because the King thought his portrait made him look as if he was dribbling.

Vivien Goldsmith

## CARD COMPANIES

## Horror stories and credit where due

The saga of my lost American Express card in last week's Family Money produced a flood of correspondence from readers with shock-horror tales of their own experiences - and a few compliments for some of the card companies.

Amex's competitors will be nauseated to know that Amex is the only company to come out smelling of roses - no one (except a journalist in this office) complained of a bad experience in getting an Amex card replaced.

"I cordially confirm the excellent service by American Express," wrote Mr George Bird, who lost his Amex card on the cross-Channel ferry. Reporting its loss to the local Amex office on his arrival in Salzburg, he was told he could have a replacement card issued there and then.

He chose to have it sent to his home address and "within two days of my return to London the new card had arrived - the whole service could hardly have been better."

The worst experience concerned a bank rather than a credit card, and mirrored my own experience in trying to report a stolen cash machine card. Miss Helen Wright's handbag, containing her credit card and cheque book, was stolen. Access dealt "swiftly and courteously with the matter, getting a replacement to me in two days," she said.

"The only place which disgraced itself was my bank - National Westminster. I tried to report the theft to them on the evening it happened but to no avail - they do not even have an answering machine. I therefore rang at 8.30 the following morning and was told that I could not reasonably expect my report to be dealt with so early."

"The charming individual who had answered the telephone then went on to reproach me for carrying my cheque book and card in the same handbag and warned me that I might be held responsible for any cheques used fraudulently (luckily that did not happen)."

"Even although I followed up my telephone call with a letter of confirmation, I had to wait one month before I received a replacement cheque card."

Miss Wright said she felt "so strongly about the off-hand treatment I received, that I am considering moving my account to another bank."

Midland Bank scored no

brownie points with Mr C J Gurnell, who lost his wallet in Paris. Attempts to telephone his bank branch to report the loss of his cheque guarantee card were unsuccessful so he popped in to Midland's Paris office. "Their attitude was less than helpful. Their only suggestion was that I should write to my branch and to Access so as to cancel the cards", Mr Gurnell wrote.

He eventually resorted to telephoning his bank branch, confirming the loss and asking the branch - which was done. From then on things went smoothly, with a replacement card being issued within a week or so of his return, and Mr Gurnell said he had no complaints about the service.

One reader gave a warning of the unlimited liability for fraudulent use of a Harrods' store account card - which a relative discovered, belatedly, to her cost. "If the card is lost or stolen, the holder must give written notice to Harrods. On receipt of such notice, the holder's liability will cease," say the conditions of use. But until the notice in writing is received by Harrods, the account holder is liable. The thief ran up a bill of £700 at the store before the woman in question realized she had lost the card, and notified Harrods.

The store eventually settled for £100 instead of the £700 originally asked for, "but since then she (the relative) is using an Access card in that particular establishment", said our reader.

Paris seems to be a favourite spot for losing credit cards. A reader from Devon lost a Barclaycard on the Metro there: it was very promptly replaced within three days.

But there were considerable problems in getting Barclaycard to agree to remove charges for fraudulent use of the card from the statement - something several readers complained of.

"Three of the items were my own purchases but the others were bought on my stolen card by the thief," wrote Mr Robert Wood. "Barclaycard had passed the items on to my statement, no queries, just included them, even though the account numbers were different". Clearly it pays to check your statement carefully when a card has been lost or stolen.

L.B.

**+84% IN FOUR YEARS**

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Minimum investment ..... £1,000

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The need for professional management of currencies, following the weakness of sterling, has never been greater. You can invest in a managed currency bank deposit fund and obtain a spread of risk into different currencies in one convenient fund.

Britannia Managed Currency Fund Limited was launched in September 1980 to protect investors purchasing power in sterling terms. An investment of £1,000 in the Fund on 12th September 1980 would have grown to £1,844 on 12th September 1984, including income.

NOTE: Dividends are paid half-yearly free of withholding tax but, U.K. resident shareholders, will, depending on their circumstances, be liable to U.K. taxation in respect of dividends received.

**Britannia Sterling Managed Currency Fund Limited**

P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, Tel: 0533 17511

The Fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London. Investors should note that past performance is not a guide to the future and that the price of shares can go down as well as up.

Please send me the explanatory memorandum for the Britannia Sterling Managed Currency Fund Limited (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please enclose me the Britannia Shareholder's Service Account

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## INVESTMENT

## Time runs short for tax relief on building

For anyone wanting to take advantage of the generous tax relief available under the Industrial Buildings Allowance, time is running short since this concession is due to be phased out next April.

One attractive scheme not yet entirely sold is the Melbourne Centre at Bagley's Lane in Fulham, London, developed by Melbourne Court Estates, and marketed by estate agents Farrar, Streat & Glyn and John D. Wood.

Merchant bankers Lazard's has financed the development, which will offer 30 units, of which the first phase of 14 are already two thirds sold.

"Demand for small, well-built studio and light industrial units is strong", says Mr Julian Pycraft, of Farrar Streat & Glyn.

For higher rate taxpayers, the Inland Revenue actually pays

for substantial proportion of the cost of the scheme. But you do have to take a long term view. The IBA tax relief will be clawed back if you sell your investment within 25 years.

The full 100 per cent tax relief is available only on premises of 1,250 square feet and less.

A new fund from Property Enterprise Managers gives investors with relatively small sums of money the opportunity to take advantage of the IBA tax-relief.

Property Enterprise Managers will invest in qualifying property in the form of industrial estates, which will be leased to local authorities, which guarantee a minimum

rent and keep the estates in good condition. This gets round the problem of tenants going

bankrupt and the attendant aggravation in finding a replacement and the costs of reletting.

The plan is being run in conjunction with London and Edinburgh Trust which will

select the properties. The initial fee, though normally paid by developers, is high at 7.5 per cent, with a 1 per cent trustee fee. There is also an annual fee of 0.65 per cent.

Return to investors after 100% initial Industrial Building Allowance has been claimed.

Example: Unit Price Return 1250sq ft £97,500 £7,312 pa

First year allowance that can be claimed: Purchase price £97,500 Less land cost £19,477 £78,023

For a 50% rate taxpayer the "net" cost of this unit is £29,500 - (£78,023 x 50%)

For a 60% rate taxpayer the "net" cost of this unit is £29,500 - (£78,023 x 60%)

Income £58,488

Yield 27.312

12.5%

Income £50,686

Yield 27.312

14.43%

## He should get in on November 6th.



## You should get in ahead of him.

In just over a month the President of the United States of America for the next four years will have been elected.

He will preside over the most powerful economy in the world.

The average rate of growth in the U.S. over the last four years has been 4.5%. Since the start of 1984 it has been growing at a rate of 7.6%, three points higher than Japan's.

Anyone investing in U.S. stocks four years ago (as measured by the S & P Composite Index) would have seen a capital gain of 140% in sterling terms. In the U.K. this would only have been 70% (FT All-Share Index).

"Many economists predict that the US economy will grow at a 4% to 5% rate" Wall Street Journal 30.8.84

Paradoxically this reduction in the rate of growth is good news for investors because it can be realistically sustained without encouraging a return to higher inflation.

It will also add to the pressure to reduce interest rates which in turn should help boost corporate profits and investor confidence.

So, the prospect of an economy even more

favourable to business growth is a very encouraging one for the private investor.

All you need is the right investment vehicle.

"Unit trusts are the route for investors wanting to go into the US"

There's why Kleinwort Benson is launching the Kleinwort Benson American Growth Fund. This new unit trust is designed to produce maximum capital growth from a portfolio of North American equities.

Our research indicates that there are individual stocks with high growth potential in virtually every sector of industry.

We have identified many of these, and are continuously monitoring their potential for the portfolio.

"Kleinwort Benson... have the biggest spread of offices in the United States"

The Scotsman 3.8.84

For many years we have been investing in American stocks for our investment trusts.

and offshore funds. These have proved valuable investment vehicles for both institutions and private investors.

The performance of our two offshore funds invested in America, Delta Investment Company Limited and Signet Fund (Bermuda) Limited (totaling some \$100m), demonstrates the success of our investment management.

In the last five years Delta has risen by 188% in Sterling terms, and Signet has risen by 184%. Over the same period the S & P Composite Index rose 90.9%.

How to Invest

Just complete the coupon below and return it to the Managers with your cheque. The minimum initial investment is £1,000.

There is a fixed price offer of units at 50p each until 6th October 1984.

Investments of £5,000 or more made during the offer period will benefit from a 1% bonus paid in additional units.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

**KLEINWORT BENSON**

**AMERICAN GROWTH FUND**

**NEW TRUST 1% BONUS OFFER CLOSING OCT 5th**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Kleinwort Benson American Growth Fund is a unit trust managed by Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers Limited, Dept. A, The Law, Bath Road, Newbury, Berks RG13 1QN.

I/We enclose a cheque for £ (minimum investment £1,000) payable to Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers Limited for purchase of units in Kleinwort Benson American Growth Fund at a fixed offer price of 50p applicable to 6th October 1984 (thereafter at the offer price ruling on receipt of this application) and subject to the discount advertised.

☐ tick box for reinvestment of income. I am/We are over 28.

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Ms) \_\_\_\_\_

First Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: Applicants must all sign and supply names and addresses separately.)

Save & Prosper's American Income & Growth Fund was the first UK authorised unit trust specifically designed to provide a high income as well as excellent prospects for capital growth from investment in the United States. With the American economy thriving, now is a good opportunity to share in its success.

Impressive performance

The fund has already established itself as a highly attractive investment for both income and growth. From launch in March this year until 26th September 1984, the estimated gross yield has increased from an initial 5.50% p.a. to an impressive 7.17% p.a. This represents the highest yield currently offered by any unit trust investing in America. Over the same period, the offer price of units has risen by 17.6%, compared with a US market rise (as measured by Standard & Poor's Composite Index) of just 4.0%.

Attractive portfolio

The fund has a portfolio of higher-yielding securities invested in the growth areas of the US economy, with the emphasis on convertible bonds. This means that the fund has a lower element of risk than funds invested solely in equities, while still retaining prospects of significant capital growth, both when interest rates fall and when share prices rise. Income and capital are more secure with convertibles.

Excellent prospects

The US stock market is by far the largest in the world, and the market for convertibles, worth over \$45 billion, is a growing and, we believe, increasingly attractive sector. Inflation in the US is under control, and the economy is continuing to expand. An investment in Save & Prosper's American Income & Growth Fund, the first and largest fund of its kind, provides you with a relatively low-risk opportunity to share in the profits of this exciting market.

Invest now!

Simply complete and return the coupon, together with your cheque (minimum £250). On 26th September 1984 the offer price of units was 50p and the estimated gross starting yield was 7.17% p.a. Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

**AMERICAN INCOME & GROWTH FUND**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Objective: To provide a portfolio of higher-yielding securities invested in the growth areas of the United States economy.

Qualifying units may normally be bought or sold on any working day. Certificates will normally be forwarded within 14 days. When units are sold back to the Managers, payment is normally made within 7 days of receipt of the completed certificate. Prices and the yield are quoted daily in the Financial Times and the Daily Telegraph.

Net income distributions (5th June and 15th December each year).

Charges: Initial charge: 5% plus a rounding adjustment not exceeding the lower of 1% and 1.25p per unit, which is included in the offer price of units. Redemption (at rates available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers. Annual charge: 1% of the value of the fund plus VAT, which is a permitted maximum of 1.1% plus VAT. This is deducted from the fund's assets to meet Managers' expenses including Trustees' fees.

Investment powers: Under the Trust Deed the Managers may purchase and write traded options, subject to limits held down by the Department of Trade & Industry.

Subsidiaries: The fund is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade & Industry under a "white range" arrangement under the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Trustees: Bank of Scotland, Managers: Save & Prosper Securities Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC2M 3EP. Telephone: 0708-66966. A member of the Unit Trust Association.

To: Save & Prosper Securities Ltd, FREEPOST, Romford RM1 1BR. Telephone: 0708-66966.

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250 initially, £100 subsequently) in Save & Prosper's American Income & Growth Fund at the offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of my application. I enclose a cheque made payable to Save & Prosper Securities Limited. I am over 28.

I would like the distributions of income to be: reinvested in further units ☐ OR paid by cheque to myself ☐ OR paid direct to my bank ☐ (please tick one box)

First Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Surname Mr/Mrs/Ms \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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## Private customers in search of an

Last week 10 partners representing some of the City's best known stockbroking firms suspended commercial rivalry and sat down to lunch to discuss the problem of the private client business.

Moves are afoot for a big inter-firm research project costing anything up to £30,000 to shed some light on this confusing area. The prospect of negotiated commissions in 18 months' time has concentrated the stockbroking mind on the charms of the private customer. The problem is how to attract the right type of customer and what sort of service to offer.

But if the stockbrokers are perplexed, so are the customers. The wise financial writer never owns up to her trade at parties lest she get cornered by a chap asking the million dollar question, "How can I find a decent stockbroker?" Well, how do you go about it?

The given wisdom from the Stock Exchange is, "Write to us we will supply a list of names." But few private client partners think this a sensible way to go about it. There are grumbles that the Stock Exchange is actually falling down on the job of educating the customer in the use and abuse of his stockbroker.

"We have to be honest with the client about the economics of this business," Mr Fred Carr of Capel Cure Myers says. "The old idea that the private client can phone up his broker, have half-an-hour's chat about the weather and then place a £1,000 order is out."

Mr Graham Mann at Grieverson Grant, another firm with a good reputation for private client business, says: "It's a nightmare for the customer

The Government's keenness to persuade the small investor back into the stockmarket by making British Telecom shares available to all will mean that increasing numbers of would-be savers will be looking for advice. Maggie Drummond has been looking at developments in the private client side of stockbrokers' business and suggests how to go about choosing a stockbroker.

trying to find a stockbroker. Nowadays we all offer different types of service — its horses for courses."

Mr Fred Carr says: "The first thing the individual must decide is whether he is a trader or an investor — whether he really wants to run his own show or whether he wants portfolio management. If you don't know what you want the Stock Exchange can be a jolly expensive place to find out."

If you like to back your own hunches you will still find yourself welcome at most stockbrokers. What you should look for is a no-frills dealing service. Most firms charge minimum commission of £15 on a share purchase, the normal Stock Exchange rate of 1.65 per cent is applicable for individual bargains of roughly £1,000 and more.

"What none of us want is the kind of client who thinks that

just because you buy some obscure share on his instructions you have a moral obligation to phone up instantly if the chairman (of the company in which the investment is made) disappears on a plane to Venezuela one night", Mr Carr adds.

If you really don't want investment advice look for the cheapest dealing service. Firms like A. J. Bekhor are forging themselves in the image and

likeless of the US discount brokerages.

Old established firms like Quilter Goodson are also planning no-frills services. Mr Paul Klirk says of Quilter: "We are trying to sort out the client who wants a dealing service from the ones who need management. Our new dealing desk for private clients (Tel. 01-606 6551) is designed for the latter. The chaps will give you some off-the-cuff advice if you want but you won't get our researched recommendations."

That is fine, but the vast majority of private clients needs more, in the way of personal contact and management. What research exists on the attitudes of the private client, suggests that he is very muddled. Valm Follen, the City public relations

Performance of stockbroker unit trusts to September 1, 1984

Stockbroker	Unit trust	% change over 12 months	Stockbroker	Unit trust	% change over 12 months
1 Henry Cooke Lumsden	Artwright Fund	+13.0	7 Grieverson Grant	Barrington European	+28.7
2 Vickers de Costa	Bridge Amer & Gen	+8.0		Barrington N Amer	+2.2
	Bridge Capital	+8.1		Barrington Pacific	+22.1
	Bridge Income	+17.7	8 Laing & Crichton	L & C Income Fund	+22.1
	Bridge Internet	+0.2		L & C International	+1.8
3 Buckmaster & Moore	General Income	+11.7	9 Sheppard & Chase	Mayflower Gen Units	+18.1
	International	+7.4		Mayflower Income	+22.1
	Smaller Cos	+6.8		Mayflower Int'l	+14.7
4 James Capel	JC Capital Fund	+5.0	10 McAnally Montgomery	Delta Fund	+14.7
	JC Income Fund	+32.0		Glen Fund	+11.5
	JC American Fund	+7.5		Quadrant General	+18.5
5 Fleding Newson-Smith	Felding Fund	+15.4		Quadrant Income	+9.2
	Felding Income	N/A		Quadrant Int'l	+22.1
6 Laurence Prust	Frankington Amer & Gen	+3.9		Wickmore Dividend	+14.4
	Frankington Amer Turnaround	+0.6	12 Rowan Investment Managers	Rowan American	N/A
	Frank Capital	+23.0		Rowan Euro	+7.3
	Frank Convertible	+18.3		Rowan Flood Int'l	+22.4
	Frank Ex Income	+25.4		Rowan High Yield	+22.4
	Frank Income	+23.2		Rowan Int'l	+22.4
	Frank Int'l Growth	+0.3		Rowan Pacific	+22.4
	Frank Recovery	+11.7		Rowan Securities	+22.4
7 Grieverson Grant	Barrington Gen	+7.8		Vanguard Growth	+6.1
	Barrington Int'l	+11.7		Vanguard High Yield	+22.4
	Barrington Small Cos	+13.0		Vanguard Spec Sbs	+17.3
				Vanguard Trusts	+16.2

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## Firm end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Oct 12, 5 Contingency Day, Oct 15. Settlement Day, Oct 22  
 5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.  
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No.	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	P/E
1	ELFTICALS				
2	Debenhams				
3	Electromech				
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5	Electromech				
6	Parsons				
7	Atlantic Comp				
8	Parsons				
9	Barclays				
10	CASB				
11	INDUSTRIALS A-D				
12	Barclays				
13	Adrian				
14	Brown (John)				
15	De La Rue				
16	Barclays				
17	BET Ltd				
18	Barclays				
19	Courtesy Pope				
20	Applied Pump Tech				
21	DRAPERY AND STORES				
22	Dabehams				
23	Niger Goldmining				
24	Posters Bros				
25	Barton				
26	Ratners (Jewellers)				
27	Empire Stores				
28	Barclays (Jewellers)				
29	GRS				
30	HSS Newsagents				
31	MFI				
32	BANKS DISCOUNT HP				
33	Barclays				
34	Barclays				
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36	Barclays				
37	Barclays				
38	Barclays				
39	Barclays				
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## ICE SKATING

King of the  
castle but  
still down to  
earth

**By Peter Ball**

Few people can claim that their first ever month in management, pre-season not included, ended with their team sitting on top of the first division, a position Peter Shreeves, Tottenham's new manager, occupies this morning.

In less well-balanced people that could provoke a tendency to messianisms, and there are not a few managers who would already have bought the horse with a swimming pool and suddenly evinced a taste for large cigars, champagne, opulent jewelry, stunts in the office and expensive coiffures.

Shreeves is not one of them. At Halifax on Wednesday, he was more eager to boast that he was the only member of Tottenham's expensively assembled squad to have played at The Shay than about taking Tottenham to the top.

"I came here with Reading. It was two games from the end of the season and we had to win to stay in the third division. We won 2-1. I got the winner 20 minutes from time, and we spent the last 20 minutes kicking the ball on to the terraces, because if you do that at Halifax it takes a long time to come back."

There was never any danger of Tottenham being forced to do that on Wednesday, as they won with the authority a good first division team always should, but often fail to show against fourth division opposition. But such memories and the experience of being fired as youth team coach at Charlton are likely to ensure that Strevens keeps his feet on the ground.

The relevance of this type of background when it comes to handling Tottenham's collection of international players may seem more questionable, but Shreeves, like his predecessor, Keith Burkin-

## Ibrox stag

**By Hugh Taylor**

United, however, seem more lethal in attack than Rangers especially as the international forward, Sturrock, has regained his old sparkle.

Another fiercely contested game will be seen at Dens Park, where Dundee, who have sprung from the bottom of the table with three wins in a row, meet Celtic, who are seeking a second successive away victory having beaten St Mirren.

A draw could be the outcome from this meeting of two of the most spirited teams in the division. Celtic will field McClair who scored after he came on as a substitute last week from the start.

There may be a crumb of comfort for supporters of one of the two

shaw, is a romantic and Tottenham's demand for style clearly gels with his own desires. "You have to have balance", he said, "and the usual midfield make-up is a combination

Tottenham's attractiveness has never been in doubt: their efficiency has. This season they seem to have added the sharper appetite to their play, even though Shreeves has flown in the face of conventional wisdom by employing two wingers.

something he hopes to continue doing. So far it has worked well, as the league table reveals. It is, though, as Shreeves is the first to say, early days yet.

Tottenham have not yet met any of the leading clubs, and the injuries to Ardiles and Hoddle have enabled Shreeves to avoid the decision of

## es final dress

By Hugh Taylor

from injury of their new captain

United, however, seem more lethal in attack than Rangers especially as the international forward, Sturrock, has regained his old sparkle.

will be seen at Dens Park, where Dundee, who have sprung from the bottom of the table with three wins in a row, meet Celtic, who are seeking a second successive away victory, having beaten St Mirren last week at Paisley.

A draw could be the outcome from this meeting of two of the most spirited teams in the division. Celtic will field McClair who scored after he came on as a substitute last week from the start.

There may be a crumb of comfort for supporters of one of the two

**By Dennis Bird**

and earned an enthusiastic response from the capacity audience. Paul Robinson, of Blackpool, skated at the top of his form, and moved up from sixth place in the earlier results to finish fourth.

A name to watch for in future is Kathryn Adams, the 16-year-old United States junior champion, a

## nachhuff

**By Keith Macklin**

Hull Kingston Rovers are sailing along comfortably in defence of their championship, and should not have too much difficulty at

Wigan play Leeds, heartened by their victory over Swinton in the Lancashire Cup after plunging to a heavy defeat at Leigh last Sunday. Bill Kirkbride, the Rochdale Hornets coach, has resigned following the Lancashire Cup defeat.

**Bridgend** travel to **Salford**, where they seem unlikely to notch their first win, and **Sheffield Eagles** and **Barnsley** **Marine** also travel.

**BOATING**

## Bonner set for a final flourish

The class three drivers, Brian Champion and Rob Hood (Air Canada Cargo), and Mike Standing and Gina Campbell (Agfa Bluebird)

venue a miss and will leave immediately after the Bournemouth Everest race for Italy for the week-long championships next week.

## Americans know how to stretch a point

**Sport is all about winning, or so the experts tell us. Tweedle-um beats Tweedledee and nothing could be plainer than that, you might think. But in sport, as in real life, appear-**

Most writing about sport, like most writing about love, consists of saying the same things, stating a few elementary truths, over and over again. The best of artfully conceals this repetition and persuades you for

weedledee is the most elementary truth of all. It can be contained in one line of small type or expanded to a column of verd prose. There are times when you wish there was more than one line, if you happen to

Now Tweedledeum beating 'weedledee is a straightforward matter at Wimbeldon, Wembley or Watford. But cross the Atlantic and complications set in.

Sub-editors know this. They handle copy from American news agencies every day and in lists of tennis results it is full of synonyms for beat and defeated. Beat and defeated are used at the start, as a gesture to dull

**Twoedledum can not only eat, defeat or roll over Twoedledee; he can also blank, edge, blast, upset, put down, sweep past or sideline him. Naturally, the sensitive eyes**

English readers are protected from such barbarous evasions. Down comes the blue pencil or black biro, and beat or defeated takes its rightful place between subject and object, with the occasional upset or edge as

It just goes to show, once again, that Bernard Shaw was right when he said that England and America were two nations

Fixtures, page 27

[illegible]



GOLF: LAST BRITISH HOPE IS DEFEATED IN WORLD MATCHPLAY CHAMPIONSHIP

# Ballesteros goes about his work with an air of urgency

By Mitchell Platt

Severiano Ballesteros removed the lingering British interest in the world matchplay championship, sponsored by Suntory, when he moved past Nick Faldo by 4 and 3 at Wentworth yesterday.

Now Ballesteros, the British Open champion, will encounter Ben Crenshaw, the United States Masters champion, in a semi-final today which provides the American with the possibility of revenge after his defeat by the Spaniard in the final of the 1981 final. Crenshaw earned his place in the last four by beating Toru Nakamura of Japan, 3 and 4.

In the other semi-final Greg Norman, the defending champion, will meet Bernhard Langer of West Germany. The Australian overcame the resistance of Gary Player by 3 and 2 whilst Langer, courageously recovering from four down after 11 holes, eventually beat the American, Corey Pavin, 2 and 1.

Ballesteros, who won this title in 1981 and 1982, enjoyed the most comfortable passage of the day. He topped one down at the second, which Faldo birdied after a superb six iron to five feet, but he went on to establish control by winning three successive holes from the ninth.

Faldo never rose to his best and against an opponent of the calibre of Ballesteros he needed to be firing on all cylinders. In

contrast, the Spaniard improved as the match progressed and he assumed command in the afternoon with the assistance of three straight birdies from the second when he swung the club as well as he did at St Andrews in July.

There is an air of urgency about Ballesteros brought on, perhaps, by the prospect of meeting Norman in the final. Between them they have monopolized this championship for the last four years and, with two wins each, it would provide a memorable showdown.

Crenshaw and Langer, though, would not agree. Crenshaw, by his own admission, arrived ill-prepared after a month's vacation at his home in Texas. Victory at Augusta in April should have launched a glorious summer. Instead he has struggled to attain the heights, possibly because his mind has been diverted by the matter of finalizing his divorce.

Neither he nor Nakamura were at their best but the American looked more comfortable in the afternoon when he managed three birdies in five holes from the fourth. He reached the long fourth hole with a driver and a two iron, moving two up there and after losing the sixth to a birdie he won both the seventh and eighth. At the seventh he hit a lovely seven iron four feet and



Great players and fierce rivals: Norman (left) and Ballesteros are expected to contest the final at Wentworth (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

at the next he gently rolled in a putt of some 15 feet.

Langer, who reverted to putting in a conventional style rather than employing his now familiar crosshanded method, was compelled to pick up his game. Pavin swiftly moved four up after 11 holes but Langer began his recovery with an eagle at the long 12th, where he successfully holed from fully 30 feet.

The stocky West German is using a set of recently acquired irons and, as he began to get the feel of them, he struck the ball with increasing authority. After that eagle at the 12th, he went on to collect no fewer than 10 birdies and gradually wore down Pavin.

It was a joy to catch up with Player and watch him fight back from four down after 11 holes against Norman to one down at lunch. Four birdies in the last seven holes on that opening 18 gave the evergreen South African the chance of another

dramatic victory in a championship which he cherishes.

Norman, however, emerged from the break unprepared to offer his opponent an inch. A six iron to six feet for a two at the second emphasized his eagerness to establish a clear advantage again. Crucially, as far as Player was concerned, Norman holed from 40 feet at the sixth and a further birdie two holes later carried him four up.

When Player finally conceded on the 16th green in the afternoon - the 34th hole in all - the question was raised once again, whether this was the last time that he will grace this particular arena. I very much doubt that.

## Wentworth results

Second round:  
G Norman (Aus) bt G Player (SA) 3 and 2.  
B Langer (WG) bt C Pavin (US) 2 and 1.  
B Crenshaw (US) bt T Nakamura (Jap) 3 and 2.  
S Ballesteros (Sp) bt N Faldo (GB) 4 and 3.

## Semi-final draw

8.30am and 1.00pm: G Norman (Aus) v B Langer (WG)  
9.00am and 1.30pm: B Crenshaw (US) v S Ballesteros (Sp)

## Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	186	3
2	155	3	11	176	3
3	402	4	12	428	3
4	354	4	13	141	3
5	191	3	14	179	3
6	544	5	15	468	4
7	399	4	16	380	4
8	458	4	17	571	5
9	458	4	18	520	4

Out: 3,581 In: 3,581

Total parage: 6,916 Total par: 72

● Kirstina Douglas still holds a comfortable lead, in the order of merit table, sponsored by Ring and Bryner, with winnings of more than £18,000.

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WORLD BEATER  
A hazardous recovery

# Shaw's chance to spare British embarrassment

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Two games played shortly before noon at Eastbourne yesterday may have begun a humiliating chapter in the story of British tennis. John Lloyd, who had resumed his match with Stojanovic at 5-5 in the fifth set, lost his service to go 8-9 down. Then Zivojinovic held his service to complete a 4-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3, 10-8 win that took a total of three hours and 27 minutes.

Yugoslavia thus secured a 2-0 lead in a play-off to decide which team will be relegated from the Davis Cup's 16-nation world group to the 1985 international qualifying competition. Lloyd and Colin Dowdswell reduced the deficit to 1-2 with an admirable 6-3, 9-7, 6-1 win over Stojanovic and Marco Ostojic in the doubles that took an hour and 34 minutes.

Today Stephen Shaw must beat Zivojinovic if Lloyd is to have a chance of saving Britain's blushes with a win over Ostojic in the last match. Britain have not won a Davis Cup tie from 0-2 down since they played Germany at Queen's in 1930. A more likely outcome is that because of the promotion and relegation system introduced in 1981, Britain will not be in a position to compete for the trophy next year. That would be an embarrassing "first".

Lloyd and Paul Hutchins, Britain's team manager, both reckon Shaw has a chance today. Shaw made his Davis Cup debut against Ostojic on Thursday and failed to consolidate a promising start. But Hutchins said yesterday that Shaw's form on the practice court suggested he was capable of an upset. "The court will be quicker tomorrow and Stephen will have nothing to lose. He could pull out the best win of his career."

Nor should we overlook the fact that Zivojinovic, the youngest but strongest player in the tie, was "on a high" for most of his match with Lloyd and most of the doubles too. He is due for a low - and the weight of expectation resting on his powerful shoulders will be much heavier today than it was when the tie began.

Zivojinovic is 6ft 3in tall and weighs over 14st. He had broken even in two previous matches with Lloyd but, on grass, it seemed that Lloyd would have the experience and the class to deal with him. It did not turn out that way. Zivojinovic conceded only five points in his four service games yesterday. He made but muffed a change to break through for 8-7 but, two games later, produced a backhand service return that was too good for Lloyd's lunging full-volley.

Overall, Zivojinovic maintained a remarkably high level of performance for a youngster with a modest reputation. The slow court and heavy balls worked in his favour because they gave him time to hit passing shots. Nevertheless, Lloyd's form was disappointing. He was expected to be the hero of the tie. Instead, the hero will be Zivojinovic, Shaw or Ostojic, in that order of probability.

Lloyd and Dowdswell have records that demonstrate their uncommon flair for doubles. They were an impressive team yesterday. Lloyd was restlessly tense and bristly tidy. Dowdswell's forecourt game was joyously spectacular. The speed of his anticipation and reactions, plus a long reach, sometimes made it seem that



Double-edged Lloyd: below, on his way to defeat in the doubles but, above, forming a winning combination with Dowdswell (Photographs: Chris Cole)



there was no way the Yugoslavs could get the ball past him. Dowdswell was wondrously deft, too, in exploiting the angles.

Britain had the better of three breaks in the first set and also had two break points for a 5-1 lead. They broke through in the second set when Zivojinovic's mighty service briefly faltered, in the 15th game. The Yugoslavs never had a break point after the third game of the match. When they were two sets down, they seemed to relax a little. Why wear themselves out, probably to no purpose, instead of saving their energies for today's likely kill?

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.20 Dash, 2.35 Star Formation, 3.25 Jay-Zee-Boy, 3.55 Field Conqueror, 4.25 Arrow To Heaven, 4.55 Primavera Dancer.

2.20 RED MOUNTAIN COFFEE AMATEUR RIDERS STAKES (£3,001; 1m 4f) (15)

1 1220 TYBER SCOTSMAN R Holmstead 4-11-1  
2 0001 FLYING TRACK M H Estuary 7-11-1  
3 0001 APPLE ORCHARD (P) P Rahan 4-10-10-1  
4 0001 PENTLAND JAVELIN (P) R Holmstead 4-7-1  
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15 1102 COLONIAL CARESS (P) M Camacho 9-10-1

2.55 YORKSHIRE FINE WINES CUP NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o; £3,648; 6f) (15)

1 1215 MAHARAJA (P) P Rahan 9-10-1  
2 1102 COLONIAL CARESS (P) M Camacho 9-10-1  
3 1102 COLONIAL CARESS (P) M Camacho 9-10-1  
4 1102 COLONIAL CARESS (P) M Camacho 9-10-1  
5 1102 COLONIAL CARESS (P) M Camacho 9-10-1  
6 1102 COLONIAL CARESS (P) M Camacho 9-10-1  
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# Khozaam's acceleration can enable him to stay unbeaten

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Phardante and Reach are all unbeaten and I am hopeful that Khozaam will still have his 100 per cent record intact this evening.

"You would not know how good he is and I have no intention of finding out here," was Joe Mercer's wry comment at Lambourn on Tuesday before he partnered Khozaam in a gallop there.

Petosi looked a bit unlucky in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, but quite possibly he contributed to his own trouble by failing to quicken the instant Willie Carson asked him. Not so Khozaam, who accelerated well and found another gear at Newbury in August to go through a gap, find three lengths and pass four horses in the last 100 yards to win the Washington Singer Stakes going away.

That, for a big horse, with a middle-distance pedigree, was a thoroughly encouraging performance in my book. I expect Khozaam to be even more effective over today's longer distance knowing that he has been trained especially with today in mind for the past six weeks.

Guy Harwood, who has won the Royal Lodge Stakes twice in recent years, with Elia Manou and Norwick, is fielding Phardante as well as St Hillarion. Griville Starkey, his stable jockey, has picked the latter instead of Phardante, who began his racing career here in July by beating Sulfatah in the Eroll Stakes.

St Hillarion was all out to hold Great Reef at Goodwood recently. That form does not look quite good enough as Petosi beat Great Reef by a length at Goodwood in July. Andrius, who finished fourth that day, was subsequently beaten by Khozaam at Newbury. So Khozaam is being the one they all have to beat this afternoon.

After that encouraging performance in the Coral Autumn Cup at Newbury a week ago, Insular now looks the one to be won by the Red Deer Handicap Stakes.

Brown Bear Boy (4.10) and Bobo Emma (4.40) look possible winners for Lester Piggott at Ascot, while Paul Eddery, his capable understudy at Warren Place this season, looks poised to win two more races for Henry Cecil at Redcar on Saturday (2.55) and Arrow to Heaven (4.25). However, in his quest to win the Redcar Stakes as well, on Field Conqueror, Eddery may well be foiled by Tony Clark on Ensemble (nap) who ran on strongly to beat Aldo King at Haydock at the beginning of this month.

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# Ascot

GOING: good to firm  
Total double: 3.5, 4.10, 2.35, 3.40, 4.40  
Draw: no advantage

2.00 RED DEER HANDICAP (25,097; 1m 4f) (6 runners)

1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
3 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
4 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
5 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
6 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1

2.35 QUEEN ELIZABETH II STAKES (Group II; £25,235; 1m) (5)

1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
3 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
4 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
5 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1

3.00 ROYAL LODGE STAKES (2-y-o; Group II; £19,071; 1m) (8)

1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
3 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
4 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
5 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
6 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
7 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
8 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1

3.40 PEARCE DUFF HANDICAP (10,519; 7f) (15)

1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
3 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
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14 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
15 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1

4.10 GOLDEN GATES NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o; £6,659; 6f) (14)

1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
3 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
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13 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
14 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1

4.40 BLUE SEAL STAKES (2-y-o; £18,662; 6f) (18)

1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
3 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
4 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
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15 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
16 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
17 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
18 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1

5.00 FATHER MATTHEW (2-y-o; £18,662; 6f) (18)

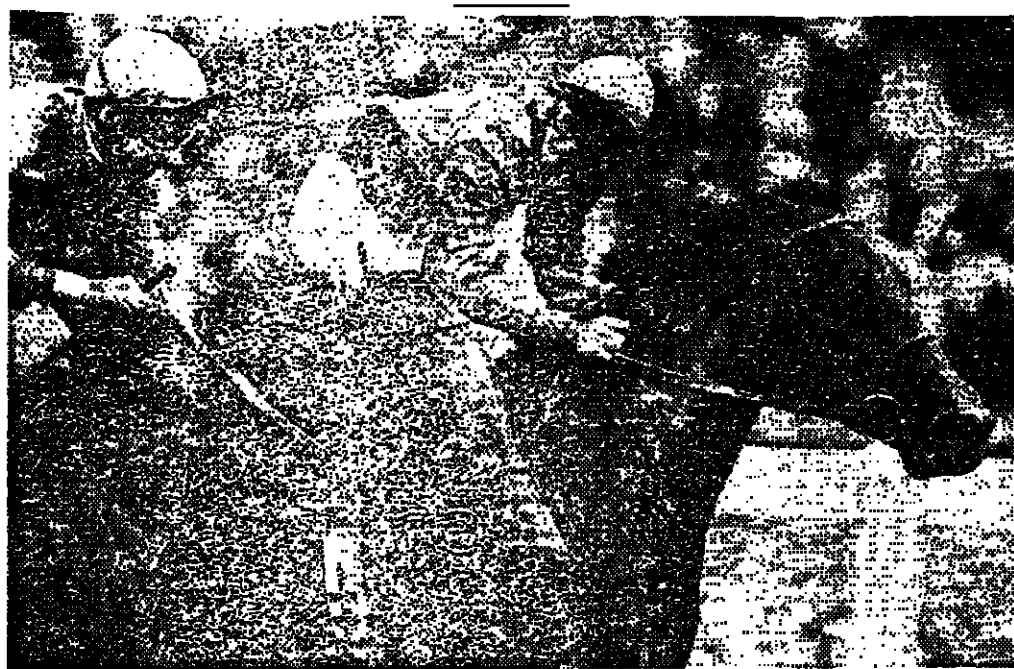
1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
3 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
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17 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
18 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1

5.00 FATHER MATTHEW (2-y-o; £18,662; 6f) (18)

1 1014 LEADERSHIP (P) W R Searcy 10-10-1  
2 10



## RACING



Capricorn Belle holds the challenge of Dukayna at Ascot yesterday

## Local Suitor waits for Dewhurst

By Michael Seely

Local Suitor will miss next week's Middle Park Stakes at the Newmarket October meeting and has prepared instead for the Dewhurst Stakes at the Houghton fixture a fortnight later. Making this announcement at Ascot yesterday Dick Hern said: "Not only does it give me a little more time with the colt. But when watching the video recording of the Mill Reef Stakes I noticed something that made me think that the seven furlongs of the Dewhurst might suit Local Suitor better."

After the impressive victory of Shaikh Mohammed's Blushing Groom colt at Newbury last Saturday, Local Suitor was installed second favourite at 12-1 behind Lad Society for next year's 2,000

Guineas. However, Vincent O'Brien said yesterday that his recent winner of the National Stakes at the Curragh might be past the Dewhurst, a race he has won seven times, and be aimed instead at the Grand Critérium at Longchamp on October 14, a race that the great Irish trainer previously captured with Sir Ivor in 1967.

O'Brien said: "Most of my other winners of the race have been sired by Northern Dancer. Lad Society, on the other hand is by Alleged and is a slow maturing type of horse. The Dewhurst is generally run at a hissing gallop throughout and I think that the two-year-old might have more time to find his stride on the round course at Longchamp, a race which is a little more of a

O'Brien then added that Sadlers Wells was unlikely to be trying to give Ballydoyle its fourth victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe tomorrow week. "I've only left Sadlers Wells in the race, in case anything should happen to Tenebris."

After Tour D'Or had provided Guy Harwood with his 30th winner of the season by surviving an objection and a stewards' inquiry after beating Polykratis by two and a half lengths in the Final Straw Stakes at Ascot yesterday, the Fulbrook trainer said: "Tour D'Or has probably done enough for the season. But Young Runaway remains on target for the Dewhurst. I'll have a few runners next week. The next week, but my most important will be Kaniz in the Sun Chariot Stakes on Saturday."

## STRAFORDON WORK

GOING: Good to firm

2.15 DANIELS NOVICES' HURDLE (2548: 2m) (17 runners)

2	0-0	ARRAS GIRL O'Neill 5-10-12	J Southern
3	20-0	BLOW MY TOP Holder 5-10-12	A Richards
4	0-0	GETTOLD M O'Connell 5-10-12	A Richards
5	10-0	MY NAME IS MURPHY Young 5-10-12	S Holland
6	0-0	NO ONE A Turner 5-10-12	E Wate
7	10-0	RAPAGAN K Bailey 5-10-12	M Perrett
8	0-0	ROYAL BUSHES N Mitchell 5-10-12	B Powell
9	20-0	SAND LADY J Bradley 5-10-12	J Foran
10	0-0	SILVER SHOW Mrs S 5-10-12	B Browne
11	20-0	BOLD THOUGHTS T Heston 5-10-12	B Wright
12	0-0	CLARET O'Neil 5-10-12	S Hamilton
13	20-0	OLD CASTLE H O'Neill 5-10-12	S Hamilton
14	0-0	LITTLE ANTHEM N Henderson 5-10-12	S Hamilton
15	0-0	ROYAL STAR F Jordan 5-10-12	S Hamilton
16	0-0	SMALL EXPENSIVE Mrs P Rigby 5-10-12	S Hamilton
17	0-0	PARROCK M Taly 5-10-12	M Kirby
18	0-0	TAMMARTON MICKS 5-10-12	M Kirby
19	0-0	WOOTTON GIRL W Allen 5-10-12	M Kirby

1982: Shooting High 4-10-6 C Smith (11-8) W M Lison 9 ran.

11-4 Bold Thoughts, 1-2 Sand Lady, 5 Blow My Top, 13-2 Classy.

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**CORNFORD** - On 28th September of born David John and David a daughter. Lucy.

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## Sunday

## v-am

the repeated serialization of (BBC 1, 5.45pm)

**CHANNEL 4**

10 **Irish Angle** visits the Patrick Macgill Summer School in Glenties, co Donegal, where the topic is Irish emigration. Among those taking part are Senator Michael de Higgins, John Coonan of the Irish Times, Dr Joe Mulholland and Fr Bob Gilmour.

15 **Films It Started with Eve** (1941) starring Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. Romantic comedy about a dying millionaire who asks to meet his grandson's fiancée. The young man passes off a hair-check girl as his intended which leads to complications when the millionaire recovers. Directed by Henry Koster.

20 **Film: A Fire Has Been Arranged** (1935) starring Flanagan and Allen. Comedy about two robbers, released from jail after serving a 12-year sentence, who discover that where they buried their loot there now stands a store. Directed by Leslie Hiscott.

25 **News summary and weather** followed by **Face the Press**. The **South African Ambassador** in London, Denis Worral, is questioned by Donald Treflor, editor of *The Observer* and Simon Jenkins of *The Economist*. Anthony Howard is in the chair.

30 **American Football**. Highlights of the game between the **San Diego Chargers** and the **Los Angeles Raiders**

35 **Upstairs, Downstairs**. It is now October 1917 and the Balamys' drawing room has been requisitioned by Lady Prudence for a charity entertainment

40 **Ancient Lives**. The first of a four-part series presented by Egyptologist John Romer that brings to life what it was like to live in ancient Egypt.

45 **People to People: What They Telling Us It's illegal For?** A documentary that follows a group of young people's investigations into the record companies' claims that home taping is killing the record industry.

50 **Poets and People**. Part one of a new, three-part series, examining the work of three major British poets. Tonight's programme features Tony Harrison who reads his poetry to an audience at the Original Oak, in Headingley.

55 **Film: Dante's Inferno** (1955) starring Spencer Tracy. The story of an ambitious man who finds himself a job as a barkar

### Results of the Jan tional Open

[illegible]

**ES** As London  
8:25am M

**WILTSHIRE** As London except:  
9.25am-10.00 Linc  
9.30-10.00 Farming  
10.00-10.20 Whin Kids, 10.30-3.15  
Baby, 5.30-6.30 Return of the  
12.30am Five Minutes,  
Closedown.

**COTTISH** As London except:  
9.25am Australian Life,  
10.00 Baby & Co, 10.00 Human Factor  
10.30-11.00 Sunday Documentary,  
11.00-12.00 The 12.30am Whin Kids, 1.30p  
Farming Outpost, 2.00 That's  
Spirits, 2.30-3.15 Glen Michael  
12.30am, 4.30 Scotland, 5.20  
Saturdayhawks, 6.00-6.30 Buftanya, 7.30  
a Cat, Closedown.

**CRAMPIAN** As London except:  
9.30am Sesame  
10.30-11.00 China Upon a Time  
11.00am 1.00pm Wildlife, 1.30p  
Farming Outpost, 2.30-3.15 Rock of  
Seventies, 4.30 Scotland, 5.30  
Saturdayhawks, 6.00-6.30 Buftanya,  
7.30am Reflexions, Closedown.



